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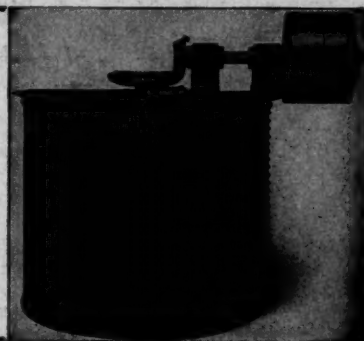


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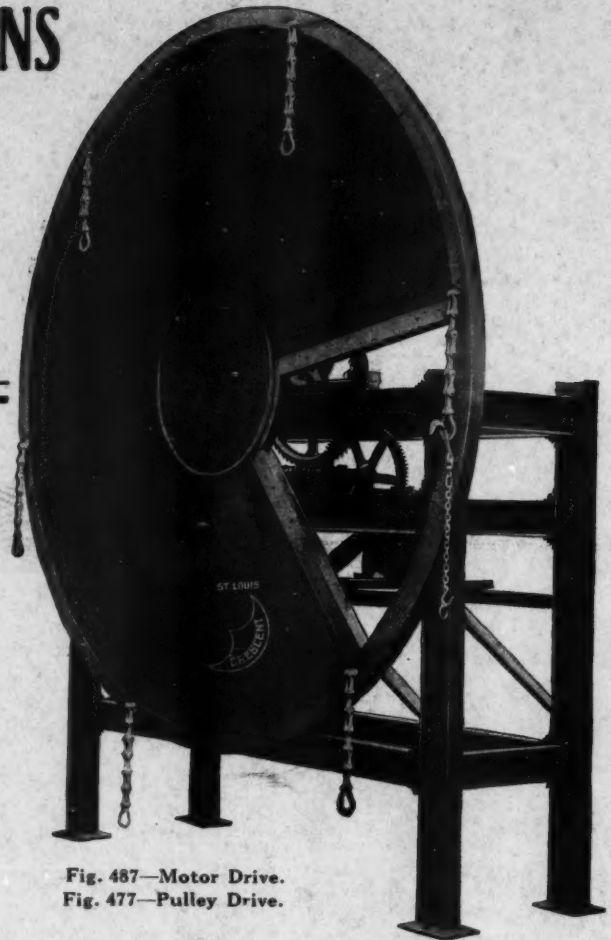


Fig. 487—Motor Drive.

Fig. 477—Pulley Drive.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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Vol. 62.

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No. 25.

Cooperation in the Face of Attack

Thomas E. Wilson, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, in speaking before the National Live Stock Exchange convention at Chicago on June 17, called upon all branches of the livestock industry to join forces and stamp out radical and un-American elements who have seized upon the proposed meat packing industry legislation as a starter in their effort to bring about the nationalization of all industries.

Mr. Wilson spoke straight from the shoulder on a number of important features of the proposed packing legislation, and laid the facts before the livestock commission men to gain their support in preventing demoralization and possible ruin of both the meat packing and livestock raising industries.

He made it plain that the fight being centered upon the larger meat packing institutions of the country was as much an attack upon the producers and commission men and upon the other 400 or more meat packing concerns in the country, as it was upon the so-called "Big Five."

In the face of such a situation Mr. Wilson made plain the vital need for cooperation between all interests involved in meat production. He declared it to be the duty of all concerned to get together and work out a better understanding of mutual problems. He said in part:

What Was Originally Intended.

"It was largely through the efforts of the American cattlemen's associations that these investigations were first begun and they were primarily for the purpose of finding a remedy for some wrongs which it was felt then existed. When the investigation began it was believed and understood that it would be a complete one, which would begin with the cost of production on the farm, and take in all elements to the time that the meat was served on the consumer's table.

"If that had been done we might have been able to obtain a complete photograph of the entire situation, and could have handled it in an intelligent and constructive manner. However, what was started has resulted, as has been said, in the 'persecution' of the packers instead of an impartial investigation of the entire industry.

"This movement, begun with a view to improving the economic position of the feeders and breeders of livestock, has been largely obscured by radical forces who are keeping alive this fight for other purposes.

"Instead of devising plans for the greater usefulness of this industry, and improving the economic welfare of the producers, some of our statesmen seem to deem it

of greater importance to discuss matters that are only useful in a political way.

"It is high time that the real producers of livestock, who have the best interests of the industry at heart, should understand that there is now much more involved in this fight than matters which affect their own welfare.

"The most radical and un-American elements in our national life have seized upon this movement, and are using it as a means to inaugurate the nationalization of all industry.

Posing as Farmers' Representatives.

"Some of these forces have established legislative bureaus at Washington, and are posing as the representatives of the farmers, and as such are demanding in their name passage of all kinds of radical and un-American legislation for the sinister purpose above stated.

"Radical elements of the labor organizations are also attempting to form a coalition with radical farm organizations for the purpose of controlling legislation, and have threatened with defeat all members of Congress who refuse to obey their mandates. This can only result in the cause of the real farmers being placed before the country in a wrong light.

"This agitation and the unwarranted attacks growing out of its benefit no one, and sooner or later it will be established that anything which handicaps the packer and makes it more difficult and expensive to distribute his products will in the end militate against the producer and consumer as well.

"The packing business is a scientific manufacturing one, operating on a very slender margin of profit, and is between thousands of producers on one side and millions of consumers on the other. Dealing as it does in essential food products it presents a fertile field in which agitators can sow seeds of unrest and discontent.

"No form of legislation yet proposed can or will allay this discontent, however much the politicians may promise that it can be done. What is most needed is a more sympathetic understanding and cordial co-operation between the different interests in the industry. We need an era of peace for readjustments of all business and commercial relations which were thrown out of gear through the vicissitudes of war. We need a revival of the spirit of good fellowship and of patriotic pride in American achievements.

The Way to Figure Profits.

"The subject of profits is usually so figured as to not give a proper idea to those interested of the exact facts. Usually when our profits have been figured by others—to serve their purpose—only our capital has been taken into consideration, while the surplus has been ignored. This is an unfair method, and exaggerates the net earnings of the packers.

"The correct way of figuring profits, to my way of thinking, is differently for the producer than for the consumer, though

with the same result. The livestock producer is entitled to and wants to know what the packer is taking from his animals before passing on the finished product to the consumer. The consumer is entitled to know how much profit is taken from each dollar of sales.

"For the producer we divide the net profits by the number of head of cattle slaughtered. In 1919 the net profits on the entire business of the five large packers in the United States amounted to \$34,329,471. To earn that amount of money the packers slaughtered more than 39,000,000 meat animals. The net profit mentioned includes every cent obtained from the sale of every pound of meat, all by-products, as well as profits from every other source of business transacted by the packers in the United States in 1919. Dividing this profit by the number of head of animals shows a profit of but 87½ cents per head.

"In the case of the consumer we divide the profits by the total amount of business done by the packers, and find the profit paid the packer is about 2 cents on each dollar of sales—on the turnover."

"And for this small profit we maintain our large institutions, assume all risks, and carry on our business so efficiently that no one need ever be without fresh meats at any time in any part of the country where there are meat markets.

"I feel that it is our duty—all of us who are vitally concerned in this industry, those of us who are actually devoting our lives and energies to our business—to work out a plan for a better understanding of our problems, and to take hold of these matters and work out a solution based upon a knowledge of the industry, for the benefit not only of ourselves, but for the vast army of consumers as well, upon whom we rely for an outlet for our products."

LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE MEETING.

The 32nd annual convention of the National Livestock Exchange took place this week at Chicago, President Everett C. Brown presiding. Sessions were held at the Congress Hotel. At the Thursday session President Brown delivered his annual address and Secretary C. B. Heinemann made his annual report.

Discussions on the first day included the subject of cattle loan paper, government policy in livestock financing, and legal problems of the commission men. President C. W. Hunt of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation spoke on "Problems of the Producer," and President Thomas E. Wilson of the Institute of American Meat Packers on "Problems of the Packer." Friday sessions were devoted to committee reports and executive business, and matters affecting legislation, markets, etc., were to be discussed and acted on. Election of officers and concluding business was set for Saturday.

Packers Plan to Gather at Atlantic City

As has been announced, the annual convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., on September 13, 14 and 15. The experience of the trade in holding the annual meeting at this seashore resort last year was so pleasing that the executive committee yielded to the demand to have the meeting once more within range of the sound of the surf.

Conforming to the action of the executive committee of the Institute, President Thomas E. Wilson appointed a special committee to take charge of the convention arrangements, and plans are already under way at this early date for a meeting which the Institute hopes to make the biggest and best in the history of the trade.

Thus early plans for the program include one innovation which should be very attractive and advantageous, and that is the group luncheons at noon each day, at which practical topics of interest to a special group will be discussed in intimate roundtable fashion. Announcement of this and other program features will be made as plans are developed by the committees.

Trade and Supply Men Co-operate.

The entertainment this year is under the special direction of the American Meat Packers' Trade & Supply Association, which holds its meeting in conjunction with the Institute. Committees of the Association have already visited Atlantic City and laid plans to give all who attend a royal good time. These plans will be carried out in co-operation with the entertainment committee of the Institute.

Notice of the inauguration of convention plans is given in the following bulletin from Secretary Robert G. Gould:

To the Members:

Conforming to the action of the executive committee, as reported in Bulletin No. 58-P, President Thomas E. Wilson has appointed the following special convention committee: Thomas E. Wilson, chairman; R. F. Eagle, Wilson & Co., Chicago, vice-chairman; T. W. Tallafarro, Hammond, Standish & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. T. Nash, Cleveland Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Oscar G. Mayer, Oscar Mayer & Co., Chicago; James S. Agar, Wm. Davies Co., Inc., Chicago; F. T. Fuller, Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Ia.; E. A. Cudahy, Jr., Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago; A. D. White, Swift & Co., Chicago; Joseph Ryan, Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati; Edward S. LaBart, Wilson & Co., Chicago, convention secretary.

This committee will have charge of all matters in connection with the forthcoming convention at Atlantic City.

Because of the very considerable amount of regular work passing through the office of the secretary of the Institute, which must not be interfered with nor interrupted, it was considered advisable to appoint a convention secretary.

Yours truly,

R. G. GOULD,

Secretary.

Approved:

THOMAS E. WILSON,

President.

Convention Committees Appointed.

The first convention bulletin, announcing the committees which will have charge of convention arrangements, and outlining some of the plans, is as follows:

Chicago, Ill., June 17, 1920.

To the Members:

The annual convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 13, 14 and 15. Headquarters and business sessions will be at the Hotel Traymore.

For the purpose of the convention the following special convention committee has been appointed by Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, president, who will be chairman: R. F. Eagle, Wilson & Co., Chicago, vice-chairman; T. W. Tallafarro, Hammond, Standish & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. T. Nash, Cleveland Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Oscar G. Mayer, Oscar Mayer & Co., Chicago; James S. Agar, Wm. Davies Co., Inc., Chicago; F. T. Fuller, Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Ia.; E. A. Cudahy, Jr., Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago; A. D. White, Swift & Co., Chicago; Joseph Ryan, Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati; E. S. LaBart, Wilson & Co., Chicago, convention secretary.

This committee shall have charge of all matters regarding the convention. By reason of the regular work passing through the office of the secretary of the Institute, which must not be interfered with nor interrupted, it was considered advisable to appoint a convention secretary.

The duties of the convention secretary shall be to work with and assist the chairmen of all committees; to keep the members of the Institute advised as to all plans decided upon for the convention and to handle such other details as usually pass through the office of the convention secretary. The secretary of the Institute, however, shall continue to have charge of all matters relative to the convention which in any way concern the policies of the Institute.

Local Arrangement Committee.

John J. Felin, J. J. Felin & Co., Philadelphia, chairman.

B. C. Dickinson, of Louis Burk, Philadelphia.

The duties of this committee shall be to make such reservations as are necessary to accommodate the delegates to the convention, as well as to arrange meeting rooms for the noon-day group luncheons.

Each day during the convention at noon there shall be held "group luncheons" under the jurisdiction of the various standing committees of the Institute. The chairmen of these various committees shall conduct a meeting of their group. The luncheons will be held from 12 to 2, at which time the discussion of the various subjects of interest to the members will be brought up and considered.

In addition to the standing committees another committee has been added entitled "Industrial relations committee." This committee shall have charge of discussing the ways and means relative to the welfare or mutual service work, pension fund, employees' benefit associations, group insurance and other things of a similar character which are being conducted by the various packing concerns for the benefit of their employees.

Entertainment Committee.

E. S. Waterbury, Morris & Co., Chicago, chairman.

Laurence H. Armour, Armour & Co., Chicago.

Fred Burrows, Swift & Co., Chicago.

Louis Burk, of Louis Burk, Philadelphia.

J. A. Hawkinson, Allied Packers, Inc., Chicago.

B. W. Corkran, Corkran, Hill & Co., Baltimore, Md.

It will be the duty of the general entertainment committee to work in conjunction with the entertainment committee of the American Meat Packers' Trade and Supply Association, of which committee

Mr. E. W. Bromilow of Chicago is chairman.

Publicity Committee.

W. W. Woods, Institute of American Meat Packers, chairman.

R. D. MacManus, Armour & Co., Chicago.

R. D. Hebb, Swift & Co., Chicago.

Fred Rochester, Morris & Co., Chicago.

Pendleton Dudley, Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago.

Boosters' Committee.

Charles E. Herrick, Brennan Packing Co., Chicago, chairman.

Chicago—A. D. White, Swift & Co.

St. Louis—Gustav Bischoff, Jr., St. Louis Independent Packing Co.

Cincinnati—J. A. Wiederstein, John Hoffman's Sons Co.

Detroit—Frank Sullivan, Sullivan Packing Co.

Cleveland—S. T. Nash, Cleveland Provision Co.

Buffalo—J. Paul Dold, Dold Packing Co.

Pittsburgh—Chas. H. Ogden, Pittsburgh Packing & Provision Co.

Philadelphia—Jacob Beiswanger, D. B. Martin Co.

Baltimore—Wm. Schluderberg, Wm. Schluderberg & Sons Co.

New York—W. A. Johns, Swift & Co., Jersey City.

Boston—E. C. Starr, North Packing & Provision Co.

New England—E. M. Penley, Auburn, Me.

Ohio—Louis J. Burkhardt, Henry Burkhardt Packing Co., Dayton, O.

Wisconsin, Minnesota—A. L. Eberhardt, Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.

Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado—G. H. Nuckolls, Nuckolls Packing Co., Pueblo, Colo.

Indianapolis—E. C. Merritt, Indianapolis Abattoir Co.

Iowa—Jay E. Decker, Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Ia.

Pacific Coast—Fred Washburn, Western Meat Co., San Francisco.

Southwest—R. E. Payne, Houston Packing Co., Houston, Tex.

Southeast—W. A. White, White Provision Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Washington—J. A. Whitfield, J. A. Whitfield Co., Washington, D. C.

It shall be the duty of the boosters' committee to make every effort to encourage attendance at the convention.

The various committees should keep the convention secretary fully advised as to their activities, so that as much information as possible can be given to the members to increase interest in the convention.

The convention secretary shall send out bulletins as often as is considered necessary and keep the chairmen of all committees and members of the Institute fully advised as to developments.

E. S. LA BART,

Convention Secretary,

Institute of American Meat Packers, 22 West Monroe street, Chicago, Illinois.

Approved:

THOMAS E. WILSON,

President.

NOTICES ON OLEO CONTAINERS.

A regulation issued by the federal internal revenue department in February, 1920, permitted the printing of caution notices on paper or fiber oleomargarine original containers, if desired. In the interest of economy and convenience this regulation is now modified to permit such notices being printed directly on the wooden containers, instead of being affixed by means of a label, as heretofore. This modification is not mandatory, and manufacturers may adopt either of the approved methods.

LABOR-SAVING DEVICES IN MEAT PACKING

What Has Been Done and Is Being Done in This Field

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Among its plans of work for the benefit of the meat packing industry the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers emphasized the dissemination of information along three leading lines—an accurate knowledge of packinghouse costs, the installation of labor-saving machinery and devices, and the rigid conservation of product.)

In addition to the answering of questions each week through the columns of *The National Provisioner*, the committee planned the publication of special articles on the subjects mentioned. The first of these articles, having to do with "Prevention of Loss of Ammonia in Tankage or Blood," appeared some weeks ago.

The article here presented discusses the general subject of the advantage to be derived from the adoption of labor-saving devices. Besides reviewing the history of this feature of the industry, it outlines some of the devices now in use, and mentions others in course of development.)

Machinery and labor-saving devices have their place in the economic function of all industries. The scientific mind is rapidly developing new features along that line, and unless industry recognizes the part that labor-saving devices play in production it is only a matter of time until the operator of such an industry is outclassed by his more observant and productive competitor and he sees his business slipping away from him.

A modern industry must keep pace with the times, otherwise trade will go to those who do. Labor-saving devices in the meat packing industry are necessary, and an assistance to the economic conversion of live animals and other raw material into finished product, thereby making it possible for the consumer to share in the benefits derived therefrom, and also to permit the operator to obtain a reasonable profit in his business.

In tabulating and describing the different devices in use, it is not thought advisable to make any attempt to state what the economic saving would be. This cannot be done with any degree of accuracy whatever, as the economic value to the operator would depend entirely on the volume of business he was doing. The volume on most devices is a deciding factor, and as there are many degrees of volume in a packing industry, an attempt to state what the saving would be on any device in many instances would be misleading.

The following factors are necessary to the success of any labor-saving device, viz., economy in production, increased production and sanitation. While any one of these factors might stamp the device a success, the three combined leave no room for an argument.

Conditions in the Early Days.

Many operators still actively engaged in the packing industry recall how the work in that industry was conducted when they entered that field. A piece of machinery was an unknown quantity, all work was laborious and done by hand. The advent of labor-saving machinery was not thought of until the output reached such proportions that it was impossible to supply the demand, and not until that time did the operator direct his thoughts to machinery to increase production.

Installation of machinery and labor-saving devices in the packing industry was combated from every standpoint, mainly because it would have a tendency

to throw out of employment many who were making a livelihood in that industry. The history of labor-saving devices demonstrated the fallacy of that thought, and instead of the industry being conducted by less employees the production was increased, volume was many times doubled and the industry grew far beyond the dream of the most optimistic operator. Instead of hundreds of employees finding work in the industry, it gave employment to additional thousands, and this would have never been accomplished had it not been for the use of machinery and other labor-saving devices.

One does not have to look back many years to recall how hogs were cleaned entirely by hand, how cattle were hoisted by the old hand hoist, and both hogs and cattle were pushed by hand to cooling rooms. This crude method was not to last any length of time; the constructive and inventive genius of the operators, through necessity, gradually and slowly found ways and means of replacing the slow and crude way of killing livestock by adding labor-saving devices in the form of mechanical-driven machines for cleaning hogs, and later on conveyors for carrying the animal to the workmen. On cattle the old hoist was consigned to the scrap heap and mechanical devices for hoisting cattle were installed in its place. Conveyors driven by mechanical power were also installed which displaced labor in that particular work and increased production to a great extent.

All these departures did not lessen the total employees, but on the contrary this departure permitted a greater volume of work to be accomplished in the same space or area, and additional employees were being constantly added to meet the increased volume.

The above is a brief resume of the early stage of the packing industry, and covers a period up to a few years ago. Many other smaller labor-saving devices were used in other departments, but it has only been during the past few years that more, or greater, thought has been given to labor-saving devices along greater and more scientific lines.

Conditions Calling for Labor-Saving Devices.

The late war, together with the eight-hour work day, has been the greatest factor in making it necessary to find and install labor-saving devices that would help in overcoming the loss in man-power caused by the war and also the loss of 20 per cent of working hours. In other words, the packinghouse operator must now accomplish the same amount of production in eight hours as was formerly done in ten or twelve hours.

This is combined with the fact that unless the industry produces in eight hours what was formerly produced in ten hours, it will cause a proportional loss in volume, and in order to keep up that production in the shorter space of time the labor-saving devices must be installed.

Practically all packing plants were constructed to run on a ten-hour day basis, and when the hours were reduced to eight many plants did not have the space to add sufficient employees to make up the 20 per cent, unless labor-saving machinery was used to make up this loss.

The experience at the present time, in making this departure, is the same as in the earlier stages of the industry when a few labor-saving devices were installed. These devices will not terminate the employee's usefulness in the industry, they will not impose hardships upon him, they do not increase his burden. But on the contrary they open up a field of greater opportunities, often placing him in a higher-priced position, making his work less laborious and permitting him to enjoy more time with his family, also permitting him to improve his standard of living.

Production and High Living Cost.

Production in all industries is paramount. Increased production in all lines is a national necessity and must be attained not only through the highest efficiency, economic efficiency, but also through the adoption and utilization of machinery and labor-saving devices to the fullest extent possible.

The high cost of living is a national as well as an international problem. All countries have the same affliction in a greater or less degree. The thinking minds of the entire world are devoting their time and energy to finding ways and means of turning back into normal channels that great economic problem which has reached by leaps and bounds the abnormal state it now occupies.

The cause, at least the main cause, is quite easy to explain. Economists agree that it is a combination of high wages and low production. These two factors, in the economic world, do not work in harmony, and their inharmonious action reflects in what the necessities of life are costing. There is no argument on that score. It is a known and an acknowledged fact. Now, as the world knows the cause and the effect, what is the remedy? This also is easy to explain. The same economists inform us that in order to overcome this alarming situation we must produce. Low production in all lines of industry must be turned into high production, at least up to the point where wages and production harmonize. The cry of the world is to save time and increase production.

How can this be accomplished? As it is an acknowledged fact that we, in this country, are short of man-power, then the only remedy is to replace the loss of man-power with mechanical appliances that will not only overcome this shortage, but also be instrumental in increasing production and volume.

We, in the meat packing industry, are fast learning that necessity points to the invention and development of machinery and time and labor-saving devices to the end that we have sufficient help to produce enough to meet the demand, permitting us to conserve a reasonable margin

(Continued on page 36.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

GREASE IN TANKAGE.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following is the second of a series of reports on practical packinghouse questions to appear on this page under the approval of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers.)

The question here discussed was submitted to a referendum of packers in various parts of the country, and the replies collated and condensed by the Packers' Service Bureau. The result is given here, with comment by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute.)

QUESTION.

How much grease should be left in the average packinghouse tankage?

ANSWER.

This question was submitted in the form of a referendum, and the following information compiled from 345 tankage analyses received from 170 packers and renderers.

Each analysis shows the amount of grease contained in the tankage of these 345 tests. The highest grease content is 25%, the lowest 5.25%, and the general average 14.52%.

It has been proven that, in a well conducted tank house, tankage can be pressed down to 6 or 7% grease content, which means—according to actual facts and figures—that these 173 packers are actually wasting 8% or 160 lbs. of grease with every ton of tankage.

Assuming that on a very conservative basis every packer sells only 200 tons of tankage, it means he is giving away \$4,200 per year, or—taking the 173 packers—they are giving away \$726,600 per annum. When we consider all of the packers in this country, excepting perhaps a very few larger ones, we can safely state that they are giving away over three million dollars worth of grease per year.

How can this enormous waste be prevented? Here is some information which should assist greatly in solving the waste grease problem.

Proper Preparation of Material to Be Tanked.—Recent investigations and tests, which were conducted at a large Chicago

plant, showed that offal will produce a greater yield when all the materials have been thoroughly hashed. Some concerns use a fat or gut hasher—while others use the regular grinder. It was discovered when large pieces of offal are in the tankage—so-called floaters—that they will contain a great amount of grease. This fact is especially brought out when the grease is raised by means of cold water. It is suggested that instead of raising tanks with cold water, tank water be employed; and preferably the tankage be thoroughly washed while in the tank. A little circulating pump may help a great deal in giving a larger yield. By raising with cold water it naturally has a tendency to close up the grease content in fibrous matter and harden it.

Proper Cooking and Pressing.—Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the fact that the tankage should be pressed as hot as possible, so as to prevent the congealing of the grease. Do not build cheeses too thick; 2½ to 3 inches will give very good results. Press slowly at first to about half of the capacity of the press, release pressure after pressing for a short time and run hot tank water into the top of the partly pressed cakes, soak them thoroughly, then apply the maximum pressure and get the maximum amount of grease out of the tankage.

Periodical Analysis.—This is a very important item, as investigation has proven. More importance is paid to units of ammonia than to grease; in fact, 90% of the packers seem to overlook the fact that there is grease in tankage.

Packers having as much as 75 or 100 tons of tankage monthly will do well to investigate extraction processes, which will bring the grease contents down to less than 2%.

Comment of the Committee.

The Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers adds the following comment to this report:

When using a circulating pump for washing tankage in rendering tanks some tankage is pumped with water. This is thoroughly disintegrated by action of pump and mixes with any grease it comes in contact with, and is very hard to separate on further processing.

A gentle spraying from head of tank with hot tank water usually gives better results. Draw tanks off as close as possible, so as to keep skimming down to a minimum.

An excess of skimmings is very costly, on account of same going into a lower grade when reprocessing, and some of same being absorbed by tankage and not recovered.

Before dumping tankage from rendering tank into sluice box, roll two or three times by opening steam valves for a few minutes. This tends to break up tankage and releases to a large extent the free grease. Keep tankage in sluice boxes hot, and agitate with live steam or air for further release of grease. See that sluice vats are properly skimmed and tankage well-drained before pressing. See that all presses after being run up to maximum pressure are well washed with hot water, preferably tank water.

Great care should be taken to see that tank water does not sour. This frequently happens when not looked after properly. When this does occur it is a detriment to the product as well as the tankage.

FORMULA FOR SHORTENING.

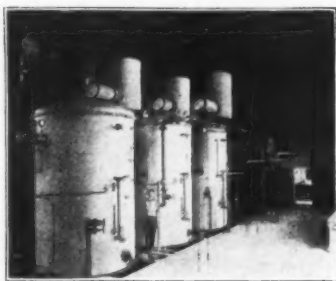
A packer in the North writes for information as follows:

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Chicago and New York

Official Organ Institute of American
Meat Packers and the American
Meat Packers' Trade and
Supply Association

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DANGEROUS ECONOMY

The dominant problem of the day is re-
duction of the high cost of living. That
this cannot be accomplished without in-
crease of production and decrease of ex-
travagant expenditure is everywhere ad-
mitted. The practice of economy is a
necessary first step, but the high cost of
living will not be more than temporarily
affected by the mere practice of economy.
It will not permanently cease until pro-
duction much more nearly overtakes con-
sumption than it does now. A negative way
to regain this balance is to reduce con-
sumption; a positive and more permanent
way is to increase production. Those who
devote themselves to preaching economy
are engaged in a commendable pursuit, but
those who bend their energies toward in-
creasing production are doing a much more
constructive work.

On this theory the action of Congress in
cutting the appropriations of the Depart-
ment of Agriculture for next year more
than \$2,000,000 below those of the present
year, and in giving the Department \$6,000,-
000 less than it asked for, can hardly be
called a constructive step in the march
toward reduction of the high cost of living.
Governmental expenditure has undoubt-
edly reached an unparalleled height in recent
years, and economy in government ad-
ministration is undoubtedly necessary. Be-
sides, it is convenient for the party man
to "point with pride" to such action in a
political campaign.

But what sort of economy is it for Con-
gress to cut \$304,000 out of the funds of
the Bureau of Animal Industry, for in-
stance, and then put back into the bill the
appropriation of \$239,000 for "free seeds"
for distribution among congressional con-
stituents?

The work of the Bureau of Animal In-
dustry in safeguarding our national meat
supply, and in fostering meat and dairy
product production, is well known. The
meat inspection appropriation has not
been reduced—that would be politically
dangerous—but of what use is meat inspec-
tion if there is an insufficient meat supply?
And one of the chief features in promot-
ing meat production is the restriction and
eradication of animal disease.

Take hog cholera as an example. As
Secretary of Agriculture Meredith says,
"there was a time when the annual losses
of hogs from this disease amounted to 144
head to the thousand." Since the eradica-
tion work was begun losses from this cause
have never exceeded 67 and they have been
as low as 32 per thousand. Eradication
work has been carried on in 36 of the

principal hog raising states, and has saved
the farmers of the country \$40,000,000 a
year. What it has saved consumers on the
price of pork products can be imagined.

And yet Congress grants only \$192,000
for this work for next year, while \$239,000
goes into "free seed" distribution, which
everyone admits is a farce and a political
stratagem of questionable value.

This is only a single illustration. The
appropriation for the investigation of ani-
mal diseases, small as it is, has been re-
duced over \$14,000, and will result in the
abandonment of work for the control of
contagious abortion of cattle and other ef-
forts to safeguard the livestock supply.

One of the most dreaded scourges that
can imperil the world's meat supply is
foot-and-mouth disease. Once it gets a
foothold, it is almost impossible to stamp
it out, and Congress wisely gave the De-
partment a million-dollar appropriation—
not to be spent, but to be held as insur-
ance in case of an emergency. For when
this disease appears it must be attacked
instantly and widely, and there is not time
to wait for Congress to act. Now Congress
has taken away this insurance safeguard,
presumably to make a million less in the
total showing of expenditure, and thereby
has reopened the way for this dreaded
peril to enter from South America or
Europe.

In a statement which was summarized in
the news columns of The National Pro-
visioner Secretary Meredith lists the activi-
ties of the Department in this and other
directions which must be curtailed or aban-
doned because of the cut in appropriations.
The already niggardly appropriation for
enforcement of the food and drugs act is
reduced by \$30,000, making the effort in
this direction hardly more than a gesture.
Food product inspection and market service
must be cut to a point where much of
the practical value of this recently estab-
lished work is destroyed. Butter inspec-
tion must be confined to only four markets,
and other commodities cannot even be
touched.

All these things have to do with the high
cost of living. There is not space here to
relate the benefits of Department work in
many food lines having a direct bearing
on cost to the consumer. Apparently the
Congressional pruners, in their desire to
make a showing for economy, did not dis-
cern the difference between constructive
and destructive economy. The Depart-
ment of Agriculture is a poor spot to begin
a campaign for reform in governmental
expenditure. In its effects on the country
at large it is too much like cutting off your
nose to spite your face.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Armour & Co. are remodeling their plant at Waco, Tex., at a cost of \$18,000.

The Brockman Packing Co., Foley, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

The Mattoon Packing Co., Dallas, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

The Swanton packing plant, North Sacramento, Cal., was damaged by fire recently to the extent of \$2,500.

The Akron Soap Co., Akron, O., was damaged by fire recently. It is estimated the damage amounts to \$15,000.

The Kaufman Beef Co. is about to erect packing plant buildings of steel and reinforced concrete at Baltimore, Md.

It is reported that the New York Market Co. will erect one of the largest and most modern sausage factories in southern Wisconsin at Racine, Wis.

Honea Path Oil Mill, Honea Path, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. Incorporators: J. R. Austin, president-treasurer; J. E. Harper, secretary and assistant treasurer.

Procter & Gamble are planning the

erection of a large soap plant to cover about 30 acres at San Francisco, Cal.

The Citrus Soap Co. has obtained a permit for the construction of a new \$100,000 plant at Market and Union streets, San Diego, Calif.

Greasalt Products Corp., Manhattan, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. Incorporators: S. G. Hardie, P. V. and T. F. Cassidy.

The slaughter house of Roehm & Hassett, Healdsburg butchers, at Chiquita, Cal., was completely destroyed by fire recently. The loss is estimated at about \$3,000.

The Corn Belt Packing Co., Dubuque, Ia., is completing a new loading dock at its Dubuque plant to take care of growing business. New icing platforms are also being built.

Bids for 30,000 lbs. of smoked hams and 15,000 lbs. of smoked shoulders, wrapped in muslin and burlap and packed in 95-lb. half-barrels, for the use of the U. S. M. C., Charleston, S. C., will be received from regular dealers only by Col. W. B. Lemly, assistant quartermaster, Q. M. Department, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., until June 25.

Edward Van den Bussche, Robert Van den Bussche, Mathew Plunkett and Edgar

L. Plunkett, of Rock Island, Ill., incorporate with a capital stock of \$30,000, for a packinghouse, stock yards and manufacturing plant at Milan, Ill. The plant will be located on 12 acres between Water and Dixon streets, and will supply the local meat markets. As soon as the slaughtering and packing plant are in operation they expect to take up the manufacture of by-products such as soap, candles, oil, etc.

The affairs of the Co-operative Packing Co., of Madison, Wis., were wound up at a meeting of stockholders at Madison last week, over 400 being in attendance. The management of this enterprise on a co-operative basis was a failure, and when an opportunity was given to dispose of the plant to Oscar Mayer & Co. of Chicago at a good figure it was done. Some stockholders had become so disgusted with the management that they even destroyed their stock certificates. The meeting authorized the distribution of \$238,000 assets and cancelled \$19,000 in outstanding notes for stock.

RECEIVERS FOR MIDLAND PACKING.

In the federal court at Fort Dodge, Iowa, last week Judge Reed appointed Horace G. McMillan, president and treasurer of The Farmer and Breeder, a farm publication of Sioux City, and C. H. Burlingame, secretary and treasurer of the Midland Packing Co., as joint federal receivers of the Midland Packing Company of Sioux City, Iowa. They were to take charge of the plant as soon as they filed bond for \$200,000.

This action was agreed to by attorneys for various interests which have suits against the Midland company in connection with its security flotations, etc. State officials and State Court Clerk J. A. Johnson, who was appointed receiver by the state courts, did not agree to this action, as they are contending that the state courts have jurisdiction.

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MEAT PACKERS
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head : re quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces.
pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Steady—Future Trading Light—
Spot Demand Fair—Hogs Firm—Re-
ceipts Moderate — Mid-Month Stocks
Again Increased.

The developments in the provision and lard situation during the past week have again made for steadiness in price with a continued limited demand not sufficient to take care of the current production apparently, and the report on stocks of mid-June compared with the end of May indicate a further accumulation. This is quite disappointing. The gain in lard stocks for the half month has been 8,500,000 lbs., and the gain in rib stocks nearly 3,000,000 lbs. The present stock of lard is 88,681,000 lbs. of all kinds, compared with 28,038,000 lbs. last year. A year ago during the corresponding two weeks lard stocks gained less than 3,000,000 lbs. and ribs gained less than 1,000,000 lbs. The comparison of figures for the first half month this year and last year follow:

	1920	1919
	Mid-June	End May
Pork, new, bbls.	19,000	15,000
Lard, new, lbs.	76,970,000	70,294,000
Old, lbs.	707,000	1,244,000
Other, lbs.	11,004,000	8,613,000
Total lbs.	88,681,000	80,151,000
Short ribs, lbs.	15,370,000	12,739,000
	Mid-June	End May
Pork, new, bbls.	2,000	2,000
Lard, new, lbs.	17,002,000	16,782,000
Old, lbs.	12,036,000	9,425,000
Total, lbs.	29,038,000	26,107,000
Short ribs, lbs.	3,224,000	2,467,000

The export movement is gaining to some extent, due to the larger shipments by the way of Montreal, and the exports of meats for the past week were 19,700,000 lbs., and 10,200,000 lbs. of lard. The exports of meats included 3,131,000 lbs. to Holland, 3,344,000 lbs. to Germany, 1,130,000 lbs. to Antwerp, and nearly 11,000,000 lbs. to the British Isles. The large exports to England are rather interesting, in view of the recent reports claiming that the stocks of meats there were more than sufficient, owing to the very heavy supplies of mutton. The details of the week's exports show as follows:

	1920	Pork, bbls.	Lard, lbs.	Meats, lbs.
Liverpool	2,354,000		6,843,000	
London	331,000		377,000	
Bristol	698,000		1,264,000	
Other English ports	61,000		2,420,000	
Antwerp			1,130,000	
Germany	799,000		3,344,000	
Holland	110		3,131,000	
France	96,000			
Other Continental	2,828,000		619,000	
Elsewhere	1,320		590,000	
Total	1,430	10,200,000	19,748,000	

The action of the hog market has been rather encouraging. Prices have slowly worked up during the week and the average price this week has been just a little under \$15. The price, however, is nearly \$7 a hundred below the prevailing price of last year, but it will be remembered that last year the price of hogs advanced steadily, making the record quotations by mid-summer. Following the quotations of an average of just over 22c the market declined to just above 12c, and has recovered less than half of the decline. The average weights are running a little under last year, but compare very favorably with two years ago. The movement of hogs, sheep and cattle are all lighter than a year ago at this time. A decrease in hog slaughter has been accompanied by a decrease in the slaughter of cattle and also of sheep.

A comparison of livestock prices shows a steady gain in the position of cattle and a very firm market in sheep. The fact that cattle have advanced so sharply from the recent low point is expected to have a considerable influence within a short time on the price of hogs. In connection with the distribution the larger supply of vegetables available this year than last may have some influence. The total shipments of fruits and vegetables so far this season as reported by the Bureau of Markets has amounted to 371,796 carloads, against 354,088 carloads last year, and this larger supply of fruits and vegetables has without much question had some effect in supplying the food demand throughout the country.

While the relative position of meats is without question influenced a great deal by the advance in the price of cattle and beef, the position in lard is directly affected by the general conditions prevailing in the edible fats market. The position in this respect has not been encouraging for holders. The market for tallow and foreign oils has been weak, while cottonseed oil has declined almost 3c a lb. for the September delivery compared with the high of the

month, while the lard market is down less than 1/2c a lb. This decline in cottonseed oil will of course have a direct bearing on the price of compound lard and the lower prices for other edible fats will without question tend to stimulate the distribution of both those oils and fats compared with the distribution of lard at the maintained price.

Stocks of lard, as already shown, are very large, and with stocks of lard increasing rather heavily in June the prospects for a general reduction in lard stocks throughout the country by July 1st are not very encouraging. The position of the lard market in this respect is a very difficult one. Lower prices of lard can only be made with either a lower price for hogs or a higher price for meats, or both. Recent developments have shown an advancing tendency on hogs and a gain in meat prices, but not at all in keeping on the latter with the decline in the price of competing fats. Packers cannot keep on making lard at the prices prevailing, unless there is sufficient distribution to absorb the product at an adequate price, and the action of the competing edible fat market has not been encouraging. The government report of the oil stocks for the first of June may throw some light on the relative position of oil stocks and lard stocks. The Bureau of Markets report on total lard holdings in the country for June 1st, will probably be available about the same time, and from these two statements can be approximately obtained an idea of the domestic distribution of the principal edible fats during the month.

During the past week there have been reports of somewhat better English demand for lard, but the exports indicate that a greater portion of the fat supply is going to the Continent. Of the exports the past week of 10,200,000 lbs., the exports to the British Islands were only about 3,400,000 lbs. The balance, excepting 1,070,000 lbs., went to the Continent, and 1,972,000 lbs. went to Holland, supposed to be in part for Germany.

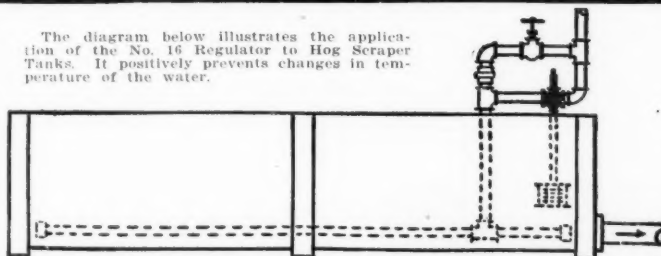
Hog slaughtering for the week ending June 12th was 626,000, against 678,000 the previous week, and 731,000 last year; summer season to date, 8,760,000, against 9,688,000 last year.

PORK—The market continues dull and weak. At New York mess was quoted



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Our Bulletin 139 will be sent on request. It tells more about the use of Automatic Heat Regulation and its superiority over manual control.

at \$40, family \$48.50, and short clears \$35 @40. At Chicago mess was quoted at \$34.50.

LARD—Demand remains quiet and stocks continue to increase and prices have been irregularly lower. At New York prime western was quoted at \$21.15@21.25, middle west \$20.65@20.75, city \$20.25 nominal, compound \$20.50@21.50, refined to the continent 23c, South America 23½c and

Brazil kegs 23¼c. At Chicago regular lard was 45c under July and loose lard \$1.75 under July at \$19.10.

BEEF—The market was dull but very steady. At New York mess was quoted at \$18@20, packet \$17@19, and extra Indian mess \$40@42.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

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MEATS AND LARD IN STORAGE.

Following is a summary of cold storage holdings of frozen and cured meats on June 1, 1920, as reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets:

	June 1, 1920.	June 1, 1919.
Frozen beef	120,344,421	163,913,644
Frozen pork	157,021,150	144,212,036
Lamb and mutton	5,783,529	7,718,242
Cured beef	26,352,355	27,088,596
Dry salt pork	429,526,244	402,651,846
Pickled pork	368,864,067	440,989,157
Lard	151,398,413	83,095,625
Miscellaneous meats	86,412,624	97,195,172
	May 1, 1920.	May 1, 1919.
Frozen beef	170,464,985	184,583,690
Frozen pork	144,453,156	139,205,434
Lamb and mutton	2,578,715	7,022,584
Cured beef	30,333,317	27,821,635
Dry salt pork	462,389,052	425,411,423
Pickled pork	353,864,004	434,071,258
Lard	141,819,135	112,409,243
Miscellaneous meats	87,465,059	113,124,992

The cured meat figures include meats in process of cure, as well as meats fully cured. The total holdings for June 1, 1920, include under cured beef, 8,077,665 pounds in process of cure and 18,274,690 pounds fully cured; under dry salt pork, 94,512,231 pounds in process of cure, and 335,014,013 pounds fully cured; under pickled pork, 212,071,839 pounds in process of cure and 156,792,228 pounds fully cured.

Comparisons of holdings with those of previous months showing increases or decreases over previous months:

	June 1, 1920.	with	June 1, 1919.	May, 1920.	May, 1919.
	Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.
Frozen beef	120,344,421	-	163,913,644	-	20,672,646
Frozen pork	157,021,150	-	144,212,036	-	5,000,042
Lamb and mutton	5,783,529	-	7,718,242	-	95,658
Cured beef	26,352,355	-	27,088,596	-	733,639
D. S. pork	429,526,244	-	402,651,846	-	22,759,577
Pickled pork	368,864,067	-	440,989,157	-	6,317,899
Lard	151,398,413	-	83,095,625	-	29,313,618
Miscel. meats	86,412,624	-	97,195,172	-	15,929,820

The stocks include holdings in both cold storage warehouse and packing plants.

POULTRY IN COLD STORAGE.

Following is a summary of cold storage holdings of frozen poultry on June 1, 1920:

	June 1, 1920.	June 1, 1919.	May 1, 1920.	May 1, 1919.
Broilers	3,441,067	8,708,834	4,081,025	10,954,474
Roasters	8,592,631	14,182,709	13,665,350	18,821,479
Fowls	4,629,205	11,121,444	7,251,064	15,548,994
Turkeys	2,859,616	6,358,012	3,496,657	7,071,926
Miscellaneous	11,447,711	15,244,900	12,631,008	18,765,040
Tot. poultry	30,540,230	55,615,989	40,525,013	71,161,913

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending June 12, 1920, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

	Week ended June 12, 1920.	Week ended June 14, 1919.	From Nov. 1, '19, to June 12, 1920.
United Kingdom	112	1,090	1,770
Continental	825	.....	6,400
So. & Cen. Amer.	3,131	.....	2,711
West Indies	1,162	.....	12,088
Brit. N. A. Colonies ..	74	.....	5,543
Other countries .....	.....	.....	458
Total	5,305	1,090	28,970

	Week ended June 12, 1920.	Week ended June 14, 1919.	From Nov. 1, '19, to June 12, 1920.
United Kingdom	9,552,600	23,168,469	407,775,000
Continental	7,729,800	18,984,075	279,557,651
So. & Cen. Amer.	267,703	.....	1,174,745
West Indies	1,834,307	.....	8,966,479
Brit. N. A. Colonies ..	50,502	.....	551,255
Other countries	158,541	.....	608,933
Total	19,602,513	42,153,144	698,694,062

	Week ended June 12, 1920.	Week ended June 14, 1919.	From Nov. 1, '19, to June 12, 1920.
United Kingdom	4,590,400	2,406,918	170,778,300
Continental	5,952,600	14,345,534	203,556,177
So. & Cen. Amer.	712,639	80,000	2,372,216
West Indies	1,902,128	243,000	7,854,615
Brit. N. A. Colonies ..	276,867	.....	658,176
Other countries	1,347,112	.....	1,508,603
Total	14,871,146	17,075,452	286,788,087

	From	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	5,305	7,386,513	11,089,146	.....
Boston .....	.....	7,937,000	2,165,000	.....
Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	57,000	.....
Baltimore .....	.....	.....	152,000	.....
Montreal .....	.....	4,279,000	1,318,000	.....
Total week	5,305	19,602,513	14,781,146	.....
Previous week .....	.....	18,736,000	7,639,300	.....
Two weeks ago	215	18,146,200	12,463,600	.....
Cor. week, 1919	1,090	42,153,144	17,075,452	.....

Comparative summary of aggregate exports from Nov. 1, 1919, to June 12, 1920:

	1919 to 1920.	1918 to 1919.	Dec. 1, 1919.
Pork	5,794,000	6,915,400	1,127,000
Bacon and hams	968,694,062	1,207,024,948	500,230,880
Lard	386,788,087	479,552,088	93,164,911

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market the past week was rather quiet, but was weak and again lower. On Tuesday sales were reported of 200 drums of special loose at 11c, a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ c a lb. from the previous sales and a decline of $\frac{3}{4}$ c a lb. from the levels prevailing at this time a month ago. The market has been under pressure constantly, owing to the smallness of the demand and the indifference on the part of buyers and the decline was influenced somewhat by the demoralization in the price of oils and greases which slumped sharply to the lowest levels of the season, and in fact the lowest levels for a year or more past. Australian and New Zealand tallow is reported pressing on the market, and it would appear as though foreign needs are being supplied from those countries as well as from the Argentine. At New York prime city was quoted at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c nominal, city special loose at 11c and edible at 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c nominal. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at 11c to 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c and edible at 13c to 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

STEARINE.—The market has been very quiet and weak. Prices are nominally quoted and show little change from a week ago. The present level of prices however is more than 1c a lb. under the levels prevailing a month ago. The weakness in tallow and oils and the poor consuming demand is against the market. At New York oleo was quoted at 15c nominal and at Chicago at 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS

OIL OIL.—The market has been extremely weak, with demand slow. At New York extra is quoted at 23c nominal and at Chicago at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @20c.

GREASE.—The market has been dull and weak, with buying of a hand to mouth character and prices under pressure owing to the weakness in oils and greases. At New York yellow was quoted at 9@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, choice house at 9@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, while at Chicago yellow was quoted at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and house 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market remains slow and was weaker influenced by the break elsewhere. 20° was quoted at \$1.70 @ \$1.75, 30° \$1.60@1.65, and prime \$1.40@ \$1.45.

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK IN MAY.

Receipts of livestock at leading points in Canada for the month of May, 1920, are reported as follows, with comparisons, by the Live Stock Branch of the Canadian Department of Agriculture:

	CATTLE.		
	May, 1920.	May, 1919.	April, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	25,316	22,212	23,792
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	2,307	2,296	2,169
Montreal (East End)	1,610	2,348	2,046
Winnipeg	5,538	9,734	7,026
Calgary	2,347	5,852	6,650
Edmonton	1,277	2,245	1,883
	CALVES.		
	May, 1920.	May, 1919.	April, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	12,865	7,453	11,518
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	14,080	8,371	10,714
Montreal (East End)	8,912	7,762	9,013
Winnipeg	1,308	552	823
Calgary	155	101	208
Edmonton	282	530	141
	HOGS.		
	May, 1920.	May, 1919.	April, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	29,709	25,088	28,252
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	5,562	5,766	4,908
Montreal (East End)	3,492	3,349	3,364
Winnipeg	10,654	16,753	9,892
Calgary	2,112	7,159	2,249
Edmonton	2,007	2,229	2,586
	SHEEP.		
	May, 1920.	May, 1919.	April, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	2,459	1,150	743
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	883	677	197
Montreal (East End)	552	767	335
Winnipeg	297	419	290
Calgary	606	4,724	1,319
Edmonton	2	10	48

CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Receipts of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a month and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending June 10, 1920:

	Receipts			Top price good steers		
	Week ending week, June 10, 1919.	Same Week ending week, June 3, 1919.	Week ending week, June 10, 1920.	Week ending week, June 10, 1919.	Same Week ending week, June 3, 1919.	Week ending week, June 10, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	4,495	4,765	4,044	\$15.75	\$13.00	\$16.75
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	782	412	408	16.00	14.00	16.50
Montreal (E. End)	819	298	332	16.00	14.00	16.50
Winnipeg	1,932	791	1,897	16.50	15.00	18.50
Calgary	1,703	1,211	693	15.00	12.75	16.75
Edmonton	322	192	466	13.00	.....	15.00
	CALVES.			Top price good calves		
	Week ending week, June 10, 1919.	Same Week ending week, June 3, 1919.	Week ending week, June 10, 1920.	Week ending week, June 10, 1919.	Same Week ending week, June 3, 1919.	Week ending week, June 10, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	1,615	1,612	1,817	\$18.50	\$18.00	\$17.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	2,540	2,174	2,294	16.00	15.00	16.50
Montreal (E. End)	1,947	1,199	1,722	16.00	15.00	16.50
Winnipeg	392	101	357	14.00	16.00	18.00
Calgary	69	.....	52	15.00	.....	16.00
Edmonton	59	7	30	17.00	13.00	18.50

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Receipts of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending June 10, 1920, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, compared to a month and year ago:

	Receipts			Top price selects—		
	Week ending week, June 10, 1919.	Same Week ending week, June 3, 1919.	Week ending week, June 10, 1920.	Week ending week, June 10, 1919.	Same Week ending week, June 3, 1919.	Week ending week, June 10, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	3,530	6,000	7,197	\$19.50	\$22.50	\$20.25
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,461	1,656	1,988	20.50	21.25	21.00
Montreal (E. End)	1,169	906	1,256	20.50	21.25	21.00
Winnipeg	4,073	4,099	3,907	19.50	20.50	22.00
Calgary	980	1,787	558	21.75	19.50	22.00
Edmonton	388	737	467	21.50	19.75	21.75

CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Receipts of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for

good lambs, compared with a month and year ago, are reported by the Markets Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending June 10, 1920, as follows:

	Receipts			Top price good lambs		
	Week ending week, June 10, 1919.	Same Week ending week, June 3, 1919.	Week ending week, June 10, 1920.	Week ending week, June 10, 1919.	Same Week ending week, June 3, 1919.	Week ending week, June 10, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	1,351	1,296	984	\$21.00	\$16.00	\$20.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	465	362	449	20.00	20.00	*12.00
Montreal (E. End)	511	293	486	20.00	20.00	*12.00
Winnipeg	307	135	142	15.00	15.00	17.00
Calgary	49	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....
Edmonton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Each.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 11.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 16@12 lbs. avg., 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 32c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 31c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 32c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 31c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$ c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$ c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 34c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 32c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 29c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 25c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 23c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 32c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 23c.

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NO. CAROLINA CRUSHERS' MEETING.

The tenth annual convention of the North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association, held in Norfolk, Va., on June 10th, was the largest in point of attendance in the history of the association. Only one session was held, after which a splendid banquet was served in a private dining room of the Monticello Hotel to the members and their guests.

The advent of the boll-weevil into North Carolina, and the inability of mills to make satisfactory arrangements for coal supplies, were the two subjects that attracted most attention.

A special committee of three was appointed by the president to investigate and report on the coal situation, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that it is the sense of the North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers, in convention assembled, that the governmental authorities, both state and nation, should make stringent rules and regulations with penal clause prohibiting coal cars from being used for any other commodity, except that they be permitted to carry products from points only where coal is discharged for delivery only to the coal mining towns."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Thomas J. Davis, president, Charlotte, N. C.; J. B. Lane, vice-president, Fremont, N. C.; H. A. White, Greenville, N. C., re-elected secretary and treasurer.

DEATH OF L. W. HASKELL.

Louis W. Haskell, vice-president of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, and one of the most prominent figures in the history of the cottonseed products industry, died on June 4 at his home in Savannah, Ga., in his 73rd year. Mr. Haskell was one of

He was born at Abbeville, S. C., and early became associated with the cotton oil business. His connection with the Southern Cotton Oil Company covered a period of more than 25 years, about ten years of which were spent at the executive offices of the company in New York as a directing head. For the past few years he has resided at his old home in Savannah, looking after the company's extensive interests in that section.

Mr. Haskell married Miss Sallie Gordon Owens of Savannah in 1871. Her death occurred only a few months ago. He is survived by a brother, Capt. Joseph Haskell, of Charleston, and a sister, Mrs. Langdon Cheves, of Charleston; two sons, George Owens Haskell, of Savannah, and Dr. Lewis W. Haskell, of Memphis, Tenn.; two daughters, Mrs. Alexander Thesmar, of Savannah, and Mrs. Francis O. Allen, of Philadelphia. Another brother, Paul T. Haskell, of Savannah, died recently.

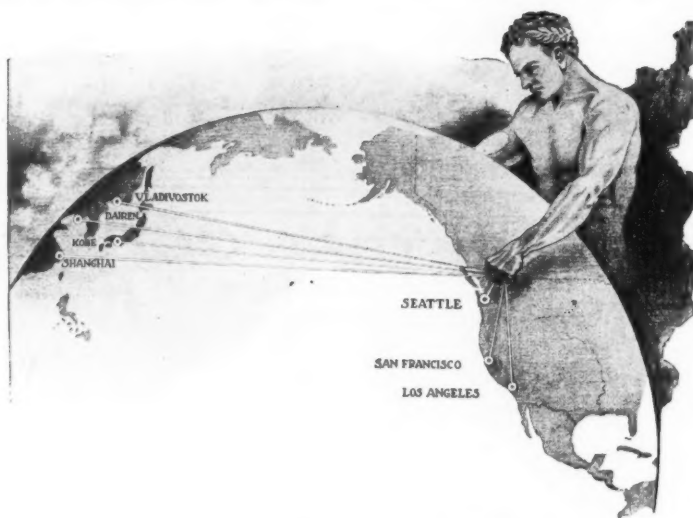


THE LATE L. W. HASKELL.

the early presidents of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and for many years was a leader in its activities. His heart was in such work as this for the welfare of the industry, and the industry recognized that fact and gave him its respect and gratitude.

HUTCHINSON GEORGIA SECRETARY.

Following the convention of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, at which action was taken making the office of secretary an appointive one, the executive committee of the association selected W. M. Hutchinson of Atlanta as secretary. Mr. Hutchinson is one of the best-known workers in the trade. He has been president of the Georgia association and is thoroughly familiar with every detail of the work. His appointment indicates that the record established by former Secretaries Chivers and Melone will be lived up to in every respect.



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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Markets Weak—Demand Poor—Liquidation and General Selling Are the Features.

The feature in the vegetable oil markets the past week was the demoralization in prices and the sharp slump in the levels of all the oils to new lows for the season, and generally to the lowest levels for the year or for some months past.

Trading in cottonseed oil on the New York Produce Exchange was exceptionally active, operations on some days reaching the largest scale for any one session since trading was resumed following the ending of the war. The demoralization existing in the oil markets reached the local oil market the past week, and under the influence of the bearish situation throughout the entire oil and grease markets prices slumped sharply under enormous long liquidation, commission house and professional selling, and catching of stop loss orders. At the low point the market showed a decline of $2\frac{1}{4}$ c to more than 3c a lb. from the high of the month, the July option showing the most weakness, while prices were off 4c to $7\frac{1}{4}$ c a lb. from the best levels of the season.

The market lacked support, and as prices declined selling pressure and liquidation appeared to increase, until the

market developed an oversold condition and rallied $\frac{1}{8}$ c to $\frac{3}{4}$ c a lb. from the extreme low levels on covering of shorts, and with some buying by the professional element on the belief that the market had discounted the situation temporarily and that a natural reaction was in order. Offerings increased, however, on the bulges and the market during the middle of the week was barely steady, with trade on a much smaller scale, and sentiment uncertain, with a disposition to go slow and await further developments.

The July option showed the most weakness, being under pressure of liquidation from large speculative longs, and while the distant months were comparatively firm compared with July, the whole market was weak and appeared to be tending toward lower levels. At one time under persistent rumors of large prospective July deliveries on contract the July delivery went to a discount of 115 points under September, as had been predicted by the local crowd, and which was following the same course as the active current months have done for the past 4 or 5 months. The leading shorts in July are known to be the packers and one of the leading refiners, and although the latter did considerable switching in the way of

buying July and selling of September at the big discounts, they reasserted their previous claims that they would still deliver considerable oil on July contract.

The volume of the possible deliveries is hard to ascertain, but the estimates continue to run from 20,000 bbls. to 35,000 bbls., with the smaller figure more popular. In addition to what refiners deliver it has been stated that one of the Western packers would deliver 5,000 bbls. With spot oil very scarce in New York, and commanding a good premium over July, it was very disappointing to the bulls to have prices melt away the way they have the past week. In some quarters it is contended that the deliveries will not be as large as reported, but the trade nevertheless is skeptical and is not inclined to take the long side of July as yet, owing to fears of the difference widening further, although it had narrowed to about 80 points discount by Wednesday. To some it would not be surprising if the difference should reach 150 points, but the same interests agree that during the latter part of July the current delivery will gradually work towards September levels.

The selling of the past week was general in character. There was long liquidation from the South, the West, Wall street, and by some of the large local bulls, while commission houses and professional bears sold freely. The buying was largely covering of shorts, which for a time relieved the technical position of the market and brought about the rally. On the bulge, however, sentiment again leaned

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heavily to the bear side, and those who have been bearish for many weeks past again express the belief that the situation was such as to be very favorable towards the market working to new low levels for the season, and some would not be surprised to see July oil sell under 16c and September around 16½c.

The weakness in soya bean oil, which sold down to 10¾c for forward shipment from the Coast, and with rumors of sales at 10½c, the break in cocoanut oil to 14½c from the Coast, the decline in peanut oil to the 13¾c level and another decline of ¼c a lb. to 11c for city special loose tallow counted heavily against cotton oil values. With those oils comparatively much cheaper than cotton

oil, there was little inducement for taking the long side, even on the decline. In addition the foreign oil markets were also demoralized, and in fact declined much faster than the domestic oil markets did. At Hull refined cotton oil and Egyptian crude cotton oil broke wide open, many days declining 1c a lb., while linseed slumped sharply and all the other oils followed.

The weakness in the foreign markets does not speak well for any immediate improvement in the foreign demand for American oils, while the large decline in silver the past week is said to have resulted in a marked decline in the Far East oil markets, and which was partly reflected in the market for these oils on the Pacific Coast. The lard market was the only ray of hope that a bull in the oil market could point to. The Western lard market, while not advancing materially, showed considerable stability, and this in the face of another increase in the Chicago stocks during the first half of June of more than eight million pounds, the present stocks totalling eighty-eight million pounds, or record holdings for this time of the year, and within about fifteen million pounds of the largest stocks ever held. The continued increase, however, in the lard supplies and the oil stocks is an excellent indication of the poor consuming demand, and unless this demand improves materially within the very near future, which is hardly likely for the next two months, owing to the summer season when consuming demand is naturally curtailed, it is hard for the average student of the situation to see how any material improvement in prices can be brought about.

The vegetable oil markets, as stated, were decidedly weak, with soya bean showing the most weakness. The Far East oils appeared to be under the influence of the break in silver and the slowness of the consuming demand, together with the lack of foreign buying. Sales of soya bean forward shipment from the Coast were reported as low as 10¾c, and rumors were current of sales at 10½c. Cocoanut oil was reported offered at 14½c forward shipment from the Coast following fair sales at 15c sellers' tanks. Peanut oil was

weaker, and down to 13¾c Sept.-Oct. shipment from the Coast, while the other less important oils were also weaker, with the exception of palm oil, which showed a slightly steadier undertone. With these oils relatively cheaper than cotton oil, any improvement in consuming demand should naturally be felt in this quarter of the market first. The sentiment of the trade, however, was increasingly bearish, and it was stated that no betterment in demand or prices was in sight for the present, at least.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions:

Thursday, June 10, 1920.

Market closed firm.

	Sales.	Range	High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing	Asked.
Spot					1830	a	
June					1830	a	
July	4000	1830	1806	1825	a	1830	
Aug.	600	1855	1855	1850	a	1860	
Sept.	9200	1863	1830	1861	a	1865	
Oct.	2300	1865	1840	1858	a	1865	
Nov.	1000	1775	1775	1760	a	1780	
Dec.	400	1775	1740	1760	a	1775	
Jan.	700	1765	1760	1760	a	1770	
Total sales, 23,200. Prime Crude S. E., 14½@15c.							

Friday, June 11, 1920.

Market closed weak.

	Sales.	Range	High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing	Asked.
Spot					1775	a	
June					1775	a	
July	5900	1809	1745	1750	a	1760	
Aug.					1775	a	1805
Sept.	6600	1842	1800	1800	a	1806	
Oct.	500	1842	1810	1805	a	1810	
Nov.	100	1750	1750	1725	a	1750	
Dec.	300	1750	1745	1725	a	1775	
Jan.	2100	1750	1735	1740	a	1745	
Total sales, 16,100. Prime Crude S. E., 14@15c.							

Saturday, June 12, 1920.

Market closed weak.

	Sales.	Range	High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing	Asked.
Spot					1725	a	
June					1725	a	
July	2900	1770	1730	1733	a	1740	
Aug.					1770	a	1790
Sept.	2400	1824	1794	1793	a	1800	
Oct.	100	1805	1805	1795	a	1805	
Nov.					1725	a	1750
Dec.	500	1750	1740	1730	a	1750	
Jan.	100	1750	1750	1730	a	1750	
Total sales, 6,000. Prime Crude S. E., 14@15c.							

Monday, June 14, 1920.

Market closed active and weak.

	Sales.	Range	High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing	Asked.
Spot					1660	a	
June					1660	a	
July	7000	1710	1650	1648	a	1655	
Aug.	400	1754	1725	1700	a	1725	
Sept.	1400	1780	1734	1732	a	1735	
Oct.	2000	1777	1760	1755	a	1760	
Nov.					1725	a	1775
Dec.						a	
Jan.	100	1725	1725		a		
Total sales 28,100. Prime Crude S. E., nominal.							

Tuesday, June 15, 1920.

Market closed firm.

	Sales.	Range	High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing	Asked.
Spot					1670	a	
June					1660	a	1750
July	11800	1670	1610	1666	a	1668	
Aug.	3500	1725	1655	1710	a	1725	
Sept.	17800	1757	1710	1750	a	1755	
Oct.	3800	1760	1735	1740	a	1745	
Nov.	300	1735	1725	1725	a	1740	
Dec.	1300	1725	1705	1707	a	1710	
Jan.	100	1710	1710	1700	a	1700	
Total sales 41,600. Prime Crude S. E., nominal.							

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More economical than the hydraulic press because it requires no press cloths and can be operated with a small amount of labor.

Wednesday, June 16, 1920.

Market closed steady.

	Sales.	Range.		Closing.	
		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				1600	a
June	100	1670	1670	1660	a 1724
July	300	1695	1681	1667	a 1675
Aug.	400	1740	1730	1710	a 1725
Sept.	5400	1775	1750	1750	a 1755
Oct.	700	1763	1740	1735	a 1740
Nov.				1715	a 1730
Dec.	300	1720	1720	1705	a 1725
Jan.	200	1700	1700	1650	a 1700
Total sales 9,500. Prime Crude S. E., nominal.					

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS

PEANUT OIL—The market was dull and weak, with free offerings from the Coast, and with the weakness in the Far East due to the break in silver. Oriental was reported offered at 13½¢ a lb., sellers' tanks, forward shipment from the Coast. June shipment was nominal and August shipment quoted at 13@13½¢. The demand is for only small quantities. Deodorized was quoted at 19½@20¢.

CORN OIL—The market was dull and about unchanged. Consuming demand was quiet. Crude corn oil was quoted at 17¢, refined in bbls. 20@20¼¢ and in cases \$1.89½.

SOYA BEAN OIL—The market has been weak and was at the lowest levels reached on the downward movement and quoted at the lowest prices for some time past. Sales were reported at 10¼¢ sellers' tanks forward shipments from the Coast and rumors were current of sales at 10½¢. The financial situation in the Far East and the slow consuming demand together with the break in other oils is behind the recent decline. Crude on the spot was quoted at 16½@17¢, and deodorized in bbls. at 17½@18¢.

COCOANUT OIL—There were claims of a better inquiry for June shipment cocoa-

nut from the Coast but the demand did not appear to have much influence on prices, which were again weak and lower. Sales were reported at 15¢ July forward shipment from the Coast but reports were current of offerings on the same basis at 14½¢. Deodorized was quoted at 19@19½¢ in bbls., Ceylon bbls. 17½@17¾¢, and Cochin in bbls. at 18½@19¢ N. Y.

PALM OIL—The market was rather quiet but the undertone was steadier. Offerings were less active, but the weakness in other oils appeared to check buying. Largoes was quoted at 10¼@11¢, niger 9@9½¢ and palm kernels in bbls. at 15@15½¢.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 17, 1920.—Basis prime crude cottonseed oil, 13½ cents. Seven per cent good meal quiet at \$64.50. Hulls, \$12.50@13.00 loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 17, 1920.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 13½¢ bid, 14¢ asked; offerings and demand light. Basis prime crude, folio terms, 13¢ bid, 13½¢ asked. Prime meal 7 per cent, \$66.50, New Orleans. Hulls a shade higher, \$13.50, loose, New Orleans.

MISS. CRUSHERS TO MEET.

The annual convention of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association will be held at Memphis, Tenn., on June 23 and 24, with headquarters at the Hotel Chisca. President E. M. Durham and Secretary H. C. Forrester are making plans for a big meeting.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 15.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are reported as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 6½@6¾¢ lb.; 60% caustic soda, 6½¢ lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 7@7¼¢ lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 3¾@4¢ lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 3½@4¢ lb.; talc, 1¼@2¢ lb.; silic, \$20.00 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, in sacks, 2,000 lbs., nominal, 12½@13½¢ lb.; yellow olive oil, \$3.00@3.25 gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 20¢ lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 18½@19¢ lb.; cottonseed oil, 19¾@21¢ lb.; soya bean oil, 17½@18¢ lb.; corn oil, 17¼@17½¢ lb.; peanut oil, deodorized, 19½@20¢ lb.; peanut oil, crude, 15½¢ lb.

Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 11½¢ lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 27¾¢ lb.; saponified glycerine, 88%, nominal, 19¼¢ lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 18¼¢ lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 28½¢ lb.; prime packers' grease, 9½@10¢ lb.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL IMPORTS.

Imports of copra and coconut oil in April, 1920, are reported as follows by countries from which they came:

COPRA—British Honduras, 10,029 lbs.; Canada, 2,325 lbs.; Panama, 100 lbs.; Mexico, 600 lbs.; Jamaica, 12,100 lbs.; Trinidad and Tobago, 11,200 lbs.; Cuba, 1,800 lbs.; Straits Settlements, \$75,000 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 1,463,266 lbs.; Australia, 5,016,374 lbs.; other British Oceania, 6,373,546 lbs.; French Oceania, 1,868,957 lbs.; other Oceania, 2,322,266 lbs.; total, 17,957,564 lbs.

COCONUT OIL—Honduras, 21 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 27,259 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 5,490,393 lbs.; Hongkong, 13,725 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 30,384,350 lbs.; total, 35,915,748 lbs.

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APRIL OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official Government reports just compiled of the output of oleomargarine for the month of April, 1920, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 1,029,518 pounds colored and 32,917,020 pounds uncolored, or a total of 33,946,538 pounds. This was two and a half million pounds less than the production for the preceding month, and nearly two million pounds more than the same month a year ago. Official Government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the last sixteen months, are as follows:

	Pounds
January, 1919	37,818,822
February	15,986,372
March	28,531,579
April	31,977,002
May	27,868,417
June	20,234,177
July	22,928,064
August	24,438,506
September	28,681,374
October	35,792,572
November	36,512,810
December	39,459,320
January, 1920	34,642,750
February	33,999,894
March	36,547,668
April	33,946,538

MAY OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of May, 1920, was 16,451,187 pounds uncolored and 353,897 pounds colored, a total of 16,805,055 pounds. This is nearly three million pounds greater than the output for the preceding month and three-quarters of a million pounds greater than the same month a year ago. Renovated butter produced in the Chicago district in May totaled 146,474 pounds.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
May, 1919	16,184,166
June	9,236,138
July	11,541,114
August	13,139,797
September	13,223,982
October	17,821,072
November	18,436,966
December	18,673,955
January, 1920	16,805,820
February	15,365,178
March	17,189,145
April	14,078,498
May	16,805,055

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Receipts of butter at New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia for the week ending June 11, 1920, totalled 191,703 tubs, as compared with 179,555 tubs, for the last week, an increase of 12,148 tubs. Cold storage holdings were increased 3,503,507 lbs. on the four markets the past week, which compared with an increase of 1,907,554 lbs. last week, and an increase of 9,373,811 lbs. last year.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter, week of June 5 to 11, 1920:

	5.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Chicago	53	53½	55½	54½	54-54½	54½
New York	55	56	56½	57½	57½	56½
Boston	53½	56	57	57½	57½	56½
Philadelphia	55½	56	57	58	58	57

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized butter, 90 score, at Chicago:

53	53½	54½	54	54	54
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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Provisions weakened toward the close of the week with the easier hog market and reaction in cattle prices from the week's high level. The hog movement is larger than expected in June. Although hog prices have held very firmly during the week, demand for product shows but little change. The shipments of fresh meats are on a good scale, but the export business is unimproved. The Bureau reports of all cold storage stocks show some increase in May, making June 1st figures the largest on record for June. The increase in Chicago stocks for the first half of the month may reflect a very limited June reduction in total stocks. On Friday the market was steady with hogs and corn.

Cottonseed Oil.

Oil, after the rally, turned weak again, with renewed liquidation after nearly 3c decline. Better trade was anticipated, but weakness in competing oils caused renewed selling until near the close of the week, when soya bean oil showed ½ to ¾c gain from the low point. Better demand for vegetable oils is claimed, but demand for cotton oil continues stagnated, due to the relative cheapness of other oils. Stocks are expected to reflect this condition in the Census Bureau report on Saturday. Crude oil is very quiet, with sales in the Valley towards the close of the week at 13½c, folio basis, making a new low level. On Friday prices were steady, with trade quiet.

Noon quotations on Friday: July, \$16.35@16.40; September, \$17.22@17.25; October, \$17.05@17.20; December, \$16.75@17.00.

Tallow.

City special loose quoted at 11c.

Oleo Stearine.

Market quoted at 15c. Extra oleo oil 23c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, June 18, 1920.—Spot lard at New York, prime Western, \$21.15@21.25; Middle West, \$20.75@20.85; city steam, \$20.25@20.37½; refined continent, \$23.00; South America, \$23.25; Brazil kegs, \$24.75; compound, 20½@21½c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, June 18, 1920.—Copro fabrique, —fr; copra, edible, —fr; peanut, fabrique, —fr; peanut, edible, —fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, June 18, 1920.—(By Cable).—The British government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London, 80s.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, June 18, 1920.—(By Cable).—Refined cottonseed oil, 75s; crude, 63s.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to June 18, 1920, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 6,801 quarters; to the Continent, 8,564 quarters; to other ports, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 138,689 quarters; to the Continent, 70,942 quarters; to other ports, 22,874 quarters.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,900	7,000	5,000
Kansas City	300	1,000	400
Omaha	700	7,000	800
St. Louis	500	4,500	300
St. Joseph	200	2,000	100
Sioux City	1,100	7,500	300
St. Paul	300	1,000	100
Oklahoma City	1,800	300	500
Fort Worth	100	100	100
Milwaukee	500	1,000	1,000
Denver	300	2,000	400
Louisville	300	2,000	400
Wichita	100	2,000	400
Indianapolis	600	6,000	100
Pittsburgh	1,700	300	300
Cincinnati	300	900	5,000
Cleveland	200	2,200	400
Nashville, Tenn.	200	800	500
New York	650	2,108	2,925
Toronto	800	400	100
Philadelphia	2,465	8,853	6,334

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1920.

Chicago	15,000	37,000	12,000
Kansas City	14,000	8,000	4,000
Omaha	6,000	11,500	9,000
St. Louis	6,200	9,000	3,600
St. Joseph	3,000	10,000	1,000
Sioux City	1,600	9,500	500
St. Paul	2,800	8,500	1,000
Oklahoma City	1,200	800	1,000
Fort Worth	12,000	1,500	3,500
Denver	5,000	2,000	900
Louisville	400	2,000	8,000
Wichita	1,000	2,800	100
Indianapolis	1,800	6,000	200
Pittsburgh	600	6,500	3,000
Buffalo	2,700	10,100	2,000
Cleveland	1,000	5,000	1,000
Nashville, Tenn.	600	2,800	7,300
New York	4,210	5,150	10,125
Toronto	2,800	700	1,000

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1920.

Chicago	12,000	40,000	6,000
Kansas City	13,000	15,000	8,000
Omaha	5,500	11,000	8,000
St. Louis	3,500	11,000	4,000
St. Joseph	2,500	9,000	3,000
Sioux City	1,600	10,500	3,000
St. Paul	1,200	7,700	100
Oklahoma City	2,500	500	1,500
Fort Worth	5,800	1,200	1,500
Milwaukee	1,200	2,700	100
Denver	1,200	2,700	100
Louisville	200	2,000	2,300
Wichita	500	1,500	2,300
Indianapolis	1,300	9,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	1,500	300
Cincinnati	300	2,500	2,500
Buffalo	100	2,600	800
Cleveland	200	3,000	300
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,800	2,900
Toronto	700	500	300

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1920.

Chicago	8,000	21,000	11,000
Kansas City	7,500	7,000	4,000
Omaha	4,500	11,000	4,500
St. Louis	2,500	9,500	5,500
St. Joseph	2,300	2,000	2,000
Sioux City	3,200	12,000	500
St. Paul	4,500	13,000	500
Oklahoma City	3,500	2,000	1,000
Fort Worth	6,500	800	1,000
Milwaukee	200	100	100
Denver	4,000	500	2,200
Louisville	200	1,500	4,000
Wichita	1,000	1,000	4,000
Indianapolis	800	10,000	200
Pittsburgh	200	1,500	200
Cincinnati	400	2,800	2,000
Buffalo	800	2,000	800
Cleveland	600	2,500	200
Nashville, Tenn.	200	1,400	3,900

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1920.

Chicago	11,000	30,000	12,000
Kansas City	6,500	6,500	5,000
Omaha	3,100	12,000	6,000
St. Louis	3,100	7,500	4,900
St. Joseph	2,500	9,000	2,000
Sioux City	1,300	8,500	500
St. Paul	1,300	6,500	300
Oklahoma City	2,200	800	1,000
Fort Worth	6,000	800	500
Milwaukee	200	2,800	200
Denver	3,000	2,500	300
Indianapolis	1,800	10,000	300
Pittsburgh	100	1,500	700
Cincinnati	600	3,500	2,200
Buffalo	100	200	100
Wichita	400	600	4,000
Louisville	100	2,600	4,000
Nashville	100	1,400	3,600
Toronto	400	900	200

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1920.

Chicago	7,000	28,000	12,000
Kansas City	4,500	3,500	1,200
Omaha	13,000	11,000	800
St. Louis	1,000	7,500	1,600
St. Joseph	500	6,000	500
Sioux City	2,500	10,000	300
St. Paul	1,100	7,300	200
Indianapolis	1,200	8,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	3,000	500
Cincinnati	500	6,800	4,800
Buffalo	300	3,200	1,000

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

Receipts for the week ending Saturday, June 12, 1920:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,594	8,716	28,354	7,092
New York	2,066	8,633	1,190	11,230
Central Union	3,183	1,152	5,729	54
Total for week	8,743	18,504	35,273	18,376
Previous week	8,480	15,452	28,111	23,337
Two weeks ago	7,704	17,540	22,111	25,513

PACKERS PURCHASES

Purchases of live stock by packers at principal centers for the week ending June 12, 1920, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Chicago.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,002	12,300	11,674
Swift & Co.	3,631	16,100	13,851
Morris & Co.	4,208	8,700	6,827
Wilson & Co.	3,258	10,800	5,718
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,101	7,300	.....
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	316	6,300	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby	674	.....	.....
Brennan Pkg. Co.	4,100 hogs	Boyd, Lunham & Co.	8,000 hogs; William Davies Co., 7,100 hogs; others, 16,100 hogs.
Omaha.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,628	5,078	2,015
Swift & Co.	2,745	7,973	3,919
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,796	8,414	2,700
Armour & Co.	2,612	9,170	2,256
J. W. Murphy	.....	9,818	.....
Swartz & Co.	.....	3,941	.....
Wilson Packing Co.	351 cattle; Omaha Packing Co., 39 cattle.	.....	.....

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,604	9,866	3,956
Fowler Packing Co.	256	.....	466
Wilson & Co.	3,126	6,758	3,768
Swift & Co.	3,367	6,311	4,918
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,550	4,943	4,943
Morris & Co.	2,782	4,475	.....
Butchers	460	468	153
St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,962	6,106	5,352
Swift & Co.	2,712	8,452	4,511
Morris & Co.	2,563	5,674	4,924
St. Louis D. R. Co.	733	.....	.....
Independent Pkg. Co.	379	.....	96
East Side Pkg. Co.	179	.....	.....
Heil Pkg. Co.	30	.....	.....
Krey Pkg. Co.	87	.....	.....

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to the National Provisioner show the number of live stock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 12, 1920:

CATTLE.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	24,546	128,700	39,131
Kansas City	13,902	39,131	15,964
Omaha	11,780	40,731	14,477
East St. Louis	8,427	9,485	4,477
St. Joseph	7,291	8,485	3,180
Sioux City	4,122	19,276	3,273
Cudahy	880	10,500	20,200
South St. Paul	12,607	.....	.....
Philadelphia	2,463	.....	.....
New York and Jersey City	8,783	.....	.....
Oklahoma City	5,396	.....	.....
HOGS.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	128,700	39,131	15,964
Kansas City	39,131	40,731	14,477
Omaha	40,731	9,485	3,180
East St. Louis	57,360	40,281	26,400
St. Joseph	40,281	14,787	8,200
Sioux City	26,400	10,001	39,252
Cudahy	14,787	8,853	31,800
Ottumwa	10,001	19,276	3,273
South St. Paul	39,252	10,500	20,200
Philadelphia	8,853	.....	.....
Indianapolis	31,800	.....	.....
New York and Jersey City	19,276	.....	.....
Oklahoma City	10,500	.....	.....
Milwaukee	20,200	.....	.....
Cincinnati	20,200	.....	.....
SHEEP.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	34,069	19,401	15,964
Kansas City	19,401	15,964	14,477
Omaha	15,964	9,485	3,180
East St. Louis	14,477	9,485	4,477
St. Joseph	9,485	4,477	3,180
Sioux City	4,477	22	1,079
Cudahy	22	6,334	35,273
South St. Paul	1,079	.....	.....
Philadelphia	6,334	.....	.....
New York and Jersey City	35,273	.....	.....
Oklahoma City	34	.....	.....

WEEKLY MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

Armour & Company in their weekly trade review of meat conditions say:

Conditions in the packing industry continue to reflect the abnormal situation confronted by business generally. Demand for packinghouse products during the present week, however, continued healthy.

The provision trade continues to mark steady improvement, due in part to the seasonable weather, which was general throughout the country this week. Hog receipts have only been fair, and the market was strong at higher prices. The trade in fresh pork reflected the usual seasonal decline in demand.

The beef trade is good. Increased receipts served to bring the live prices to lower level. Demand for fresh beef has been active and prospects are that the beef trade will grow more staple.

Strengthening of foreign exchange has led to new inquiries from European buyers, which in turn reflects a hope of better export conditions in the near future.

In view of the condition of business generally collections are holding up remarkably well.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

Thursday, June 17, 1920.

PACKER HIDES quiet. No business reported around the local market. The situation is at a pause awaiting interest on tanners part. In the absence of bids, sellers are quoting old prices, but would grade material concessions to induce business, in all take-off and weight ranges. Small packers are doing a little business from time to time. The movement of Wednesday involved 2,000 May-June all-weight hides at 25c. Earlier business took in about 10,000 March-April-May slaughter at private terms, said to be 23@23½c. Local sellers have ample lines of unsold hides and would welcome clearance movement. Killers express the opinion that buyers believe they will be able to get goods at their own prices, but holders are said to be interested in taking on hides for their own tanning accounts at the levels most buyers intimate as their views of value. The following are merely asking prices: Native steers are held at 33@37c; Texas and butts at 33½@34c; Colorados 32@32½c; branded cows 31@32c; heavy cows 34@36c; lights 35@37c; native bulls 30c; branded bulls 27c. Stocks of old winter hides are still ample and nominal markets are considered about 28@30c for lightweights and 30@32c for heavy. Tanners are talking 25c and under on the light end and under 30c on the over 60-lb. stock.

COUNTRY HIDES quiet. A car of Southwestern all weight current receipt grubby hides sold at 16c. Extremes from the same sections, mostly grubby offered today at 15c flat, free of side brands and glues. Northwestern all weights offered in this market today at 16c delivered basis. Tanners are still passive on the market, but manifest a little inquisitiveness. There were numerous tanners in the city this week, but they did not take any hides. Most of the business done on late has been between dealers rather than that tanners are taking on the goods selling. Tanners are waiting for some encouragement from the leather outlets before becoming actively interested in the hide markets. Collecting dealers are inclined to hold present gatherings of hides on account of the improved hair and quality, believing such goods will be better speculation than earlier hides. It is said hide dealers as a whole are not bothered by financial stringency as they were a

month or so ago. Tanners, however, have large inventories of finished or raw materials in transit. All weight hides are quoted at 16@17c delivered basis for business in mixed quality; some held higher; heavy steers are quoted at 22@24c nominal; heavy cows and buffs quoted at 16@18c; extremes quoted at 16c bid and 18@20c generally asked; some grub free extremes are offered as low as 21c; common western branded hides quoted at 14@16c nominal; country packer branded hides quoted at 20@22c nominal; bulls are in request and quoted at 20@22c as to descriptions; country packer bulls quoted at 24@26c nominal and glue hides at 12@14c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES quiet. Recent sales of heavyweight hides at 17c delivered basis for current grubby lots reported. Light hides are held at 18c and bids at 17c might be considered in the Twin Cities territory. All weight hides are available as low as 16c delivered basis but generally held higher. Bulls are quoted at 20@22c asked; kipskins at 20c lately paid for country descriptions from this territory. Calfskins quoted at 25@27½c. Horse hides \$7.50 bid and up to \$8.25 asked.

CALFSKINS quiet. First salted local city calfskins are quiet. Recent sales were effected as low as 35c. Most lots held higher in the absence of interest. Buyers think next business will be in the neighborhood of 32½c. Outside first salted skins sold at 30c, resalted stock quoted at 27½@30c and countries at 25@27½c. Deacon quoted at \$1.50@2.25 nominal; Kipskins quoted at 28@30c nominal for first salted descriptions, inside bid; some outside packers available at 35c, outside cities quoted at 25c nominal; countries down to 20c paid.

HORSE HIDES quiet. Country run \$7.50 bid and \$8.25@8.50 asked. Renderers horse \$9@10 nominal; ponies and glues quoted at half rates and coltskins at \$1@1.25.

SHEEP PELTS—Packer shearlings quoted at \$1@1.25, spring lambs \$1@1.33; inside nearer buyers views; stocks ample and accumulating. Dry pelts 30@32½c for business; pickled skins \$10@13.50 per dozen; common goats \$1.25@1.50; angoras \$2.25@2.50 nominal.

HOGSKINS quiet. Country run quoted \$1@1.10; rejects half; pigskins strips 9@9½c, 2's 7½@8½c, 3's 6@7c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES—The market continues quiet. It is reported in some quarters that large sellers would show a decided inclination to shade prices to big buyers if they should enter the market. All quotations purely nominal in the absence of trading. Native steers of current kill are nominally quoted at 35 cents. A little activity is reported with outside small packers, who are selling below market quotations.

COUNTRY HIDES—The market continues quiet and in the absence of trading all quotations are nominal. Dealers generally are depressed as tanners in all sections show very little interest in offerings. Occasionally sales go through when tanners need a few hides and can locate a seller who is willing to sacrifice. A car is reported sold East of 25 lbs. and up Middle West at 16 cents. Extremes are weak with choice lots of 25 to 45 lbs. free of grub hides offered at 18@20 cents. Southern hides are slow with several lots all weight good section hides not taken and buyers' ideas not over 14@16c. Buffs and heavy cows are quiet and nominal with prices ranging from 16@18 cents asked. Heavy steers are quoted at 22@24 cents nominal. New York State and New England all weight hides are selling in small lots at 15 cents.

CALFSKINS—The market is weak. New York City green skins were reduced as previously reported 5 cents per pound. This makes price for number one to butchers 40c for under 9 lbs. and skins and kips 25 cents apiece. New York City cured skins nominal at \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Outside cities recently sold at \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50. Regular run of country skins quoted \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00.

HORSEHIDES—The market continues quiet. Regular run of country hides quoted \$8.00@9.00 with the inside price nearer buyers' views of value. Renderers' hides nominally held at \$9.50@10.50. About 2,000 South American 8 kilo average dry horse hides are offered at \$6.25.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, June 17, 1920.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins 30@33c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 34c; 10@12 lbs., 33c; 12@14 lbs., 32c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 31c; 10@12 lbs., 30c; 12@14 lbs., 29c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 28c; 12@14 lbs., 28c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 27c; 8@10 lbs., 28c; 10@12 lbs., 27c; 12@14 lbs., 26c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 26c; 12@14 lbs., 26c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 33c; 10@12 lbs., 32c; 18@20 lbs., 33c; dressed hogs, 21c; city steam lard, 20¼c; compound, 21½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 27@28c; 10@12 lbs., 26@27c; 12@14 lbs., 24@25c; 14@16 lbs., 21@22c; skinned shoulders, 18c; boneless butts, 28@29c; Boston butts, 22@23c; lean trimmings, 18c; regular trimmings, 14c; spareribs, 17c; neck ribs, 4c; kidneys, 4c; tails, 11c; livers, 2c; pig tongues, 22c.

PRICES FOR CRUDE NITRATE.

The Association of Nitrate Producers, which controls the price of crude nitrate of soda, from which double refined nitrate is made, announces the following scale of prices (English money) for future delivery: June-July, 15s. 6d.; August, 15s. 11d.; September, 16s. 3d.; October, 16s. 7d.; December, 17s. This list, in the opinion of trade experts, indicates the advisability of early purchases of this product for future delivery. Users of double refined nitrate of soda as a curing agent in the meat trade will be interested in these figures.



Supercargo—or Banks?

IN olden days, ships left home ports laden with merchandise in charge of a supercargo, or agent, who traded in each port, selling his wares and buying return cargoes—all for cash of the realm. Today, through the medium of international commercial banks, foreign trade is conducted by an orderly process, comparable to that of domestic commerce, and employing neither supercargo nor actual cash.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York is associated with leading banks throughout the world, and serves as the medium for direct relations between merchants and manufacturers of this country and those in foreign markets.

National Bank of Commerce
in New York

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits
Over Fifty Million Dollars



LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 17.

Chicago received practically 49,000 cattle the first four days this week, an increase of nearly 15,000 over like period last week, while ten markets had a combined supply of about 156,000, or around 50,000 more than corresponding four days last week. The increased marketward movement gave buyers opportunity to efface some of the sharp advances of last week. Declines were relatively very slight on choice and prime corn-feds, while on the other hand, grassy and low dressing stuff was hit hard. Today's trade showed the very best fat steers of all weights and top heifer yearlings weak to 25c lower than a week ago. Many strictly good to choice fat kinds, however, showed 25c to 50c declines and the break widened on the medium and lower priced kinds, grassy low dressing light steers, together with some medium and good corn-fed cattle showing declines of 75c to \$1.25 from a week ago today. While prices on prime corn-fed Koshers cows and a few of the best fat heifers have held within 25c to 50c of a week ago, most of the good killing cows and heifers are at least 50c lower, and bulk of the medium and common kinds above canner grade \$1.00 to \$1.50 lower, the lighter fleshed killing heifers on the counterfeited yearling order showing, in extremes, a \$2.00 decline from last week's best time. Cannors were hard to sell at prices mostly 75c to \$1.00 lower, cutters losing more. Fat bulls have been moderately active and steady and market on good bolognas showed little change, but common and plain light bulls are slow to unevenly lower. Veal calf trade is on much the same basis as a week ago.

Ever since last Thursday the market has been progressing upward with the exception of a set-back Tuesday averaging about 15c and today's earlier trade. The big packers fought the advance hard even to the point of keeping their supplies small, but shipping demand was good with price differentials at Eastern markets fairly wide as compared to Chicago. Quality now is running only fair. Trading was more uneven than usual, due largely to tardy railroad deliveries as railroad time has remained unchanged, while Chicago time has been advanced one hour. Top of \$15.50 today was only 5c lower than Monday, the high point of the month thus far. Chicago receipts so far this week at around 123,000 are 4,500 more than like period a week ago, while ten markets total of week to date, around 420,000, was about 10,000 more than similar period a week ago, although still approximately 111,000 or over one-fifth less than corresponding period a year ago. The hog market today was mostly 30c to 50c higher than a week ago, with lights and pigs showing even greater advances.

Local receipts of sheep and lambs to date this week are around 5,000 larger than for the same period last week. Packers received over 21,000 direct or more than one-half the four-day supply, from other markets. Directs were mostly from Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn. Today's market was slow and mostly 25c to 50c lower than yesterday. Best native lambs here brought \$17.00 to a city butcher, but large packers refused to pay more than \$16.50 for anything offered. Six hundred tops out of around 1,500 California lambs sold at \$15.75. Best yearlings here cashed at \$14.50 and a load of common yearlings brought \$10.00. Heavy ewes were discriminated against sharply. Some good ewes, averaging around 150 lbs., sold for \$6.25. Choice handyweight ewes sold up to \$8.00. As compared with one week ago, new crop lambs are around 25c lower, and yearlings, or shorn lambs as they were classified prior to June 16, are \$1.00 to \$2.00 lower, while ewes are steady to 50c lower.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., June 16.

The cattle run is increasing in volume. The count for the week ending today totals 24,500. This is the largest run we have had in a similar period for several months. On last Friday some heavy steers averaging better than 1,350 lbs. brought \$16.25. They were very good but not prime. Yearling steers at the same time brought \$16.00, and mixed steers and heifers brought \$15.60. At this writing the market is a little softer and it is doubtful whether the top figures could now be reached unless the offerings were strictly prime. Native cattle in the past two days are off 25@50c under the high time of last week. Medium beeves have declined more than the other grades and in spots they are off perhaps 75c. The bulk of the best killing kinds are quotable at \$14.00@15.50 with the medium and common cattle selling largely within a range of \$11.00@13.00. Fair to good cows covered a range of \$8.00@10.00 mostly, with the cannors and cutters going at \$4.75@6.50. On the quarantine side Texas steers are holding to a strong if not higher basis. Cattle are going to scale today in this division fully as high as they have at any time this season. No topky kinds have been shown in the last few days, but we are receiving a steady run of good grassers that are ranging from \$12.15@12.55. The Texas cattle are particularly popular with the buyers this season. We are told that they are dressing well.

The hog receipts for the period are a little in excess of 50,000 head. This comparatively small run has effected an advance of almost a dollar since this time a week ago. Ordinarily we look for an advance on light receipts, and while this has been the case this week, yet our market has had some sharp fluctuations during the period, because of the uneven quality of the hogs. Shipping weights are still in demand, and they top the market. There are not as many in this class as we could use, and therefore lighter hogs with less finish have been held to a higher basis, perhaps, than is warranted. However this may be, there seems to be an opinion that hog prices will go higher as the season advances. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$15.15@15.50; good heavys, \$14.75@15.40; roughs, \$11.20@12.75; lights, \$15.20@15.40; pigs, \$10.00@14.50; bulk, \$15.15@15.45.

The sheep house reports 16,500 for the week ending today. The market for the week has held to a fully steady, and in spots, stronger basis. Fat ewes do not change much. They are selling around the \$8.00 mark. Lambs have put on a little and good natives as well as Kentucky and Tennessee lambs are quoted up to \$17.00. The bulk of the good lambs ranges from \$16.50@16.85, with culls selling around \$11.00.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 16.

A moderate reduction in receipts of hogs today turned prices up 15@25c. The top price was \$15.15. Good killing cattle, both grass and corn fat, sold readily at steady prices, but the common, medium and fairly good grades were 15@25c lower. The top price for steers was \$16.65. Native lambs were 50c@1.00 lower, and Western grades down 25c, top price \$16.50. Receipts today were 7,500 cattle, 7,000 hogs and 4,000 sheep, compared with 3,000 cattle, 8,500 hogs and 3,000 sheep a week ago, and 8,400 cattle, 19,400 hogs and 6,500 sheep a year ago.

Only limited supplies of good to choice fat steers were offered today and they sold readily at steady prices. Some full fed

1,400-lb. Kansas steers sold at \$16.65, and 1,358-lb. steers at \$16.50. A few other loads of steers brought \$15.50@16.25. Some wintered Kansas grass fat steers sold at \$15.00 and \$15.25. The medium to fair class of killers sold at \$11.50@13.75. They showed short feed on grass and were quoted 15@25c lower. Straight grassers in the quarantine division sold at \$10.50@13.50 and were quoted off 25c. Common, plain and medium cows were fully 25c lower. Choice grades were scarce and steady in price. Veal calves were 50c@1.00 lower.

Demand for hogs today improved materially. Both packers and shippers were in the competition and prices were advanced 15@25c for fat grades and pigs were up 25@50c. The top price was \$15.15 and the bulk of the offerings brought \$14.65@15.10. Pigs sold at \$13.00@14.25. Receipts here were smaller than at any other Missouri river market.

General declines throughout the East brought sharply lower prices for lambs here today. Native lambs broke 50c@1.00. Sheep held about steady. Arizona lambs sold up to \$16.50 and native lambs up to \$16.25. Some Texas yearlings brought \$10.35. A large number of cull native lambs have accumulated in the yards. There is little demand for feeding grades.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Nebr., June 16.

Marketing of cattle has been on a moderate scale so far this week, but some reaction, following the sensational advance early this month, is not at all surprising. Packers made a general effort to cheapen cost on opening days and best finished beeves dropped to \$16.00@16.10. Some improvement occurred at midweek, when best yearlings and heavy beeves advanced to a limit of \$16.25. Compared with last week's close the better kinds of fat steers are very nearly steady with in-between grades showing a decline of 25@60c. Very few fat steers are moving under \$12.00 at present. Trade in she stuff, suitable for slaughter, has been following the same trend as the steer market. Choice beef cows are still quotable up to \$12.75@13.00 with cannors and cutters selling on down the list as low as \$5.00@7.50. Veal calves rule strong at \$11.00@14.50, with bulls, stags, etc., in fair demand at a spread of \$7.00@12.00.

Receipts of hogs this week have been somewhat smaller than dealers expected but quality of the run shows a little improvement. Both packers and shippers have been buying freely and the trade as a whole reflects an upward tendency. Quality rather than any particular weight is getting the call at present, although smooth butcher and bacon hogs command the usual premiums. Rough heavies are slow sale at the low prices, selling fully \$1.00 under smooth lights. Packers are putting up their killing droves largely at prices ranging from \$14.00@14.75, with shipper purchases notched largely above \$14.50. Best hogs in weights of 225 lbs. and less are wanted up to \$15.00, this price being the top at midweek.

Sheep and lamb values are working toward lower levels, despite limited receipts. Several good sized shipments of fat lambs from the Oregon and Idaho ranges have been received this week and prices for the better grades are around 50c under last week's close. Best Idahos are bringing \$16.50@16.75, with ordinary light lambs selling on down the list, according to flesh and quality. Fat sheep have been scarce lately and rule steady to perhaps a little lower. Good fat ewes are in fair request up to \$8.50, with cannors neglected at \$2.00@5.00. The movement of feeding lambs to the country is seasonably small, amounting to only a few thousand head weekly. Good Oregon and Idaho feeders have been selling up to \$13.00.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

L. A. Toler, Cedar Keys, Fla., has organized a company and will erect a 10-ton ice and cold storage plant.

The American Refrigeration Manufacturing Co., Toledo, O., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Machineless Refrigerating Corp., Manhattan, N. Y., has incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,500,000. Incorporator: Frank H. Czeslik, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Depot Officer, 17th and F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., will install 6-ton refrigerating plant, including 15-h.p. D. C. motor, 1,200 rev. sectional construction cooler, 20x15x12 ft.

A large new ice plant, to take the place of the old one which has been in operation in Milledgeville, Ga., for several years, has been commenced. The new plant will probably be ready for operation about the middle of July and when completed will be able to supply the people of Milledgeville and the surrounding towns with ice.

LABOR-SAVING IN MEAT PACKING.

(Continued from page 21.)

of profit and maintain our standing in the economic world.

The Great Value of Refrigeration.

It might be well to mention here one departure in which the industry has excelled, and that is refrigeration. Of all the labor-saving devices which have been applied to the industry, or ever will be applied, refrigeration is the greatest. It revolutionized the industry not only in the saving of labor, but also in the preservation of the product and permitting the shipping of products to the farthest corners of the earth. The latter will not be gone into here, as we are concerned at

this time with time and labor-saving devices and their effect on the industry.

It is not a great effort to picture in one's mind what would have happened during the late war had refrigeration in its present form been unknown, had we been compelled to handle, or attempted to handle, our huge production in the old-time way. It would have been a physical impossibility to have worked sufficient help, had they been available, to handle even a small part of what was produced.

Imagine for a moment what would have been the method of procedure had the industry been compelled to cool its product under the old system prior to the advent of ice machines. Many, no doubt, recall how pork was handled in ice packs after cutting, and how hogs were chilled before cutting with natural ice, and the enormous amount of labor that was required in the chilling process when only a few hundred hogs were killed per day.

How would it have been possible to have handled, from a labor standpoint, five thousand to ten thousand hogs per day, as was done in some of the larger packing plants, if it had not been for ice machines doing the work that thousands of workmen would have had to do?

The packer was the pioneer in refrigeration, and in making this departure he improved upon nature in a way that permitted the continuance of his business in summer months along the same lines that nature helped him in winter with natural refrigeration.

The adoption of the ice machine was naturally crude at the beginning, but we can safely say that at the present time the packing industry excels all other industries which use refrigeration, due to the fact that its business, more than any other, requires a higher and more scientific application of refrigeration, and this we have accomplished in a way that seems marvelous when compared with a generation ago.

While it is obvious that the packing industry found in ice machine refrigeration a great time and labor-saving device, other branches of the business have not been overlooked, and most departments have made more or less improvement along that line, which will be mentioned later on.

Gravity System in Packing Operations.

Another very important time and labor-saving device, if it may be so termed, is gravitation, and recently constructed packing plants, where this arrangement has been used to its fullest extent, have a great advantage over the plants that were constructed years ago when that factor was not considered important, if considered at all.

A modern plant, built from the ground up, can be arranged and constructed in a manner that practically eliminates trucking and dispenses with product being handled two, three or four times. There are two methods used, iron chutes and gravity conveyors. It would hardly be possible to give here any systematic method of applying gravity in its several forms, owing to the fact that packinghouses differ to a very great extent in size, height, capacity and general construction. And while it is no doubt true that the system at least in part, will apply more or less to all plants, still one would naturally have to be conversant with the particular plant in question to intelligently advise how it should be installed.

It might be well to mention here that a very wise and profitable investment for any packer would be to have a high-class packinghouse efficiency engineer make a survey of his plant with the viewpoint of showing him where the gravity system can be used, what the installation will cost and also what it will save him on his investment.

Various Types of Conveyors.

In many packing plants, especially the large ones, where curing cellars are often five, six or seven stories high, ordinary iron chutes are used to convey product to the different floors, also to shipping docks. Other departments, such as sausage, lard, smoked meats, etc., have chutes or gravity conveyors. Frequently the destination of product is to some part of the plant where the drop is not sufficient to use a chute, in which case a roller gravity conveyor is used.

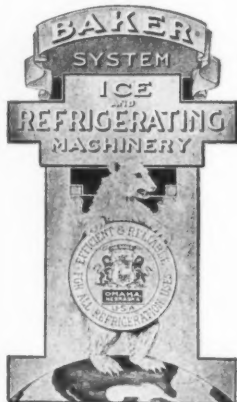
The spiral roller conveyor is also found useful where boxes, barrels, or other packages are transferred to the shipping

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Install the BAKER SYSTEM

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 Says of His Machine



"THE WORLD OVER"

"I have just started my machine for another season's run and am more than pleased with my investment. I saved over \$200.00 on my ice bill last year besides getting rid of the muss and slop around the shop—the box is as sweet and clean now as can be. It is a pleasure for the butcher who has used ice for 15 years to go into a box that is mechanically cooled.

The average butcher will use at least 55 tons of ice a season—at \$7.00 per ton equal to \$385.00 per year. Figure this on a ten-year basis for I am figuring the machine the same. That would make his ice cost him in ten years \$3,850.00 and nothing left. The cost of running the machine using city water at 70c per thousand gallons, while water pumped from a well would be much cheaper, but take the city water at that high figure, and the cost of running the machine for a period of ten years will not exceed \$2,000.00. You have saved \$1,850.00 and have the machine left, so the machine has paid for itself and is ready to go on doing business. It is just like this with me—if I had to run a market and use ice, I would not run the market."

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 No. 42-D
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Cincinnati—Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.
Detroit—Brennan Truck & Storage Co.

Havana—South Atlantic Commercial Co., Successors to Lindner & Hartman.
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
Liverpool—Peter R. McQuile & Son.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—United Warehouse Co., Ltd.
New York City—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co. Agency, First and Front Sts.

Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

floor from a certain height, and land the packages without breaking, which would not be the case if an ordinary gravity chute was used.

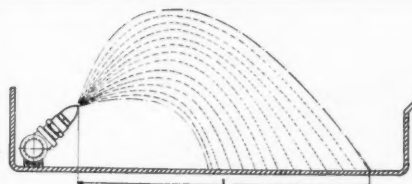
Which one of the three gravity systems can be used to the best advantage depends entirely on location of starting point and location of destination, class of product, gravitation, etc.

Mr. John Leitch gave a very interesting talk in Chicago a few weeks ago on labor-saving devices. Mr. Leitch made a very significant remark when he stated that the emblem of America was the tractor. The emblem of Russia was the spade, and the gulf between the two was to a great extent the cause of the bolshevik movement. The tractor produced through scientific methods and application of mind; the spade produced through the suffering of flesh and blood. With labor-saving devices what wonderful achievement Russia can accomplish, and everyone can find employment. Without these not one-fourth of her vast area is on a producing basis.

Moving Viscera Inspection Tables.

We mentioned some time back the improvement that had been made in the cattle and hog killing departments. This was only touched on in part. Recently, in the beef killing department the practice has been established of doing most of the work, with the exception of sticking, breaking legs, heading and siding, on a continuous chain. The viscera is dropped on a revolving table, which is not only advantageous from a production standpoint, but is less work for the butcher, and it also makes a vast difference in the sanitation.

This viscera table system has been found very essential, and those using it



"SPRA-RITE"

THE "TWO-VANE" BRINE SPRAY NOZZLE

Leading packers everywhere employing brine spray lofts for hog and beef coolers have adopted "SPRA-RITE" Brine Spraying Equipment by reason

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A powerfully constructed, thoroughly insulated Cold Storage Door for Packing Houses, Abattoirs and all plants where overhead rails are in use.

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INSULATION MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN SATISFACTORY RESULTS

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are very much enthused over its results. It would hardly be advisable to install such a system in a small plant, but a survey could be made which would demonstrate the minimum amount of killing per day, or week, which could be handled on this system to advantage. The one great feature of this system is that it has practically eliminated all trucking on killing floors.

The hog-killing floor has a very similar contrivance in the way of a viscera table on which the product moves on the table along with the carcass, and the offal is also worked up on the table. It has many advantages over the old method of handling, the improvement in the sanitation being very marked.

Various Types of Hog Scrapers.

There are several new hog scrapers in the experimental stage which are going

to mean a great deal to the packer, both large and small, in getting a clean hog. The great trouble with the modern scrapers has been that it is very hard to clean the heads, and it took a very large amount of hand labor to do this work. These new scrapers clean the hog to such an extent that there is very little work necessary after coming from the scraper. It is expected that further developments along these lines will make these machines useful in both large and small plants.

Another new device that is just being put on the market is a revolving chain for the singeing of hog heads. The heads are removed from the hogs, put on a device which is attached to the chain and passed through a gas singer, depositing the heads at the proper location where they can be worked up.

The meat canning department in a

packing plant has made very rapid strides in the installation of labor-saving machinery and devices. The modern canning department is equipped with belts, conveyors, automatic hoists, etc., which will take the can from the time it is filled and processed to its destination without any handling whatever. For instance, the can is run through an automatic washer, painted with a spray and passed over different belts and conveyors to where it is stacked ready for packing. Where cans are not painted a device for placing a paper wrapper on the outside of the can is used. This system is very necessary in order to give the proper production.

Tractors Replace Hand Trucks

The advent of the small electric tractor into the packing industry has brought about a considerable increase in the handling of product as compared with the old hand-truck. This is especially true of the larger plants. We find that some of the plants are shoving their cold beef from the chill room to the cars with these tractors, also hot beef and hogs are shoved by tractors into the chill room. Product, both edible and inedible, is being trucked from the department where it originates to the car door, and tractors also used for transferring from one department to another. There is no doubt that the tractor has come to stay in this line of work. The economic saving is considerable.

While there is no question that the packing industry has made great improvement and great strides in the installation of labor-saving devices, when we compare the industry with others, such as the automobile, printing, steel, aeroplane and other fields, we have not measured up to what they have accomplished. There is still a great field in the packing industry for devices that will increase production and do away with the hard manual labor which is a waste of flesh and blood.

Oleo Seeding and Pressing.

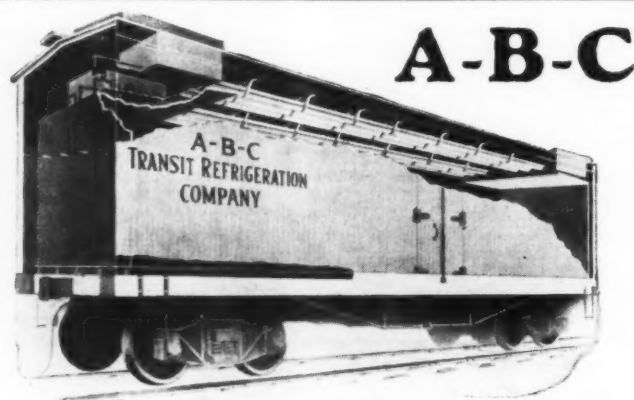
For years operators have melted their fat for oleo, and afterwards placed it in what is known as seeding trucks, where it remains for three to five days, and at the expiration of that time is in a granulated condition and of proper consistency for the press which separates the oil from the stearine. A recent departure eliminates the old seeding truck, also the labor connected therewith.

The new device is a series of seeding kettles, which handle the product in large volume and can be conveyed to the press without labor. Also a new device in presses had been perfected which dispenses with the wrapping of oleo in small cakes, and receives the oleo stock direct from the seeding kettles, making the entire operation of seeding and pressing one in which very little labor is required.

Tallows, greases and all oils that require seeding and pressing can be handled in the same manner.

Pressing of Tankage and Blood.

Several departures have been made in the pressing of tankage and blood, one of which is a continuous screw press which dispenses with the old-fashioned hydraulic or steam press, reducing labor to a mini-



WILSON & COMPANY

Cuts Cost of Transit Refrigeration 50% WITH A. B. C. EQUIPMENT



Interior view of car showing absence of end bunkers, resulting in 20 per cent increased loading space.

Wilson & Company recently compiled a statement showing the icing cost on refrigerated shipments, made throughout the spring, summer, fall and winter months of 1919, from Chicago to all points East and Southeast, with the following results:

Average consumption of ice and salt on A. B. C. equipped cars—6,026 lbs. of ice, 720 lbs. of salt at a total cost of \$17.40. Average consumption of ice and salt on ordinary refrigerator cars—12,024 lbs. ice, 1,434 lbs. of salt at a total cost of \$34.87.

The record, with respect to the condition of the product in the A. B. C. equipped cars, has never been equalled in any other type of car and showed practically 100 per cent GOOD.

Complete data and thermographic charts, regarding these and other shipments of perishable products will be furnished upon request.

THE A. B. C. TRANSIT REFRIGERATION COMPANY

245 Railway Exchange Bldg.

CHICAGO

mum and expelling product direct into the dryers.

Another successful method is to run tankage and blood direct to the dryers, dispensing entirely with the pressing. The latter, in time, no doubt, will be generally used especially by operators who have plenty of drying capacity. This system is very successful in handling blood, as it not only increases the yield, but the ammonia content as well. Tankage can be handled with the same results as blood, providing the grease is removed beforehand, or at least all that can be removed, so as to not have more than the minimum amount in tankage.

Washing Tripe by Machinery.

A tripe washer is a device which is coming into general use, and which cleans the tripe considerably better than the old system of scalding and scraping by hand. The machine is very similar to what is used by laundries, having an inner shell that rotates back and forth and accomplishes the work by friction and rolling process. The same machine will slime and clean beef bung guts.

Cattle and Sheep Washing Machine.

The washing of cattle and sheep by hand will soon be a thing of the past, as a series of revolving brushes combined with sprays has been devised which cleans the carcass in a satisfactory manner.

Overhauling Table for Dry Salt Meats.

Every operator who does sufficient business in dry salt meats should have a conveyor table for salting dry salt meats before piling; it is also used for overhauling. The device is the ordinary conveyor table; the meat is placed on the table from the truck, and as it travels along the table salt is rubbed on the meat and afterwards discharged into a truck and transferred to the pile or lot. A spray of brine plays on the meat while being conveyed along the table, which moistens the meat sufficiently to hold the salt.

Pumping can also be done on the table. Stringing and branding of hams, bellies, calas and other cuts can be done on the same kind of a conveyor table. Both tables increase the volume with a minimum amount of labor.

Automatic Scale in General Use.

The automatic scale in the packing industry has come to stay, as it is more accurate than the old beam scale, and permits the weigher to handle more product in a given time. It is found very useful in weighing from killing floors where the killing runs up into the hundreds per hour. It is used in all departments with equal success.

Pigs' Feet Splitting Machines.

There are two kinds of pigs' feet splitting machines in use, and it is a question as to which is the most desirable one. One is a circular knife or saw which revolves in a groove or an iron frame, and when it comes in contact with the saw or knife it is split through the center.

The other device is a conveyor table containing a specially designed knife which travels with the table. The foot is placed in a receptacle on the table, which holds it in the proper position and directly under the knife, which is held in an upright position by a spring. And as

the table revolves the knife strikes an iron bar running crosswise of the table, which forces it down through the foot.

Devices Now Being Developed.

A few of the following devices are being worked on, and no doubt some of them will be perfected in time:

The splitting of cattle by machinery.

Fattening of middle casings by machinery.

Splitting of hogs and calves by machinery.

Scribing on cattle by electrical saws.

Skinning of cattle by circular knife.

Automatic pressing of tankage and blood.

Automatic pressing of oleo stock and many other operations. These items, along with many others can be perfected.

In some countries of the world, especially Spain, we still find that they are producing, in many parts of that country, along the same lines as they did at the time of Christ. Farmers use oxen to till the soil; they will cultivate a small patch of ground and then they will all club together and haul their wheat into a village, scatter it on the ground and oxen will tread on it for hours, removing the grain from the hull. This is afterwards shaken out and the grain recovered.

It is a terrible waste of flesh and blood, and with the adoption of a few labor-saving devices a greater and better economic condition can be brought about.

Labor's Attitude Toward These Devices.

We think it is very significant, as well as interesting, to note the following remarks made by Samuel Gompers in one of the ten questions submitted to him by Samuel Crowther on labor-saving devices. This demonstrates clearly the position taken by modern unions on labor-saving devices as compared with their position years ago. Mr. Gompers says:

"There is an impression that the unions are against machinery, are against the better ways of doing business, are against scientific management, and in favor of stringing out every job to the greatest possible extent. That, it is true, was the attitude of the old country. It is not the attitude of the American labor movement.

"The unions at one time opposed the introduction of machinery because both the workers and employers saw labor-saving machines not as aids to production but as substitutes for men. I am in favor of every possible mechanical device that can substitute for human labor, but if the employer looks at the machine solely as an instrument to take employment from men he is bound to fail just as are the workers who oppose the machinery because it is going to cost them their jobs. That is the shortsighted view. The workers can break the machines and they can destroy the blueprints, but the idea remains and if it is a good idea it will be put into force. Otherwise we bar the economic progress of the world and encourage instead of prevent waste.

"But, looking at this question as an aid to production, it is the part of the employer to let the worker share in that profit by so expanding his business as to take care of the increased output. There should be no objection to this, for in-

creased output means more, although not a higher percentage of profit, to the employer and it means more wages to the worker.

An Example in the Printing Trades.

A good illustration of the proper way to handle a situation of this kind was given by the printing trade. When the linotype came in it was undoubtedly the idea of the printers to displace the hand compositors and to substitute girls. The unions met the situation fairly, and so did the employers, when the facts were presented to them. The employers realized that it would not be fair to throw out the men who had spent years in learning hand composition, that they were entitled to employment at decent wages, and that their skill would make the mechanical typesetters far more valuable than if the machines were regarded as substitutes and not as aids to better and more intelligent man-production.

"In consequence we have seen the whole printing trade expand perhaps a hundred times since the introduction of typesetting machines and similar devices, simply because these machines were regarded as addition to intelligence and not as substitutes for intelligence. A machine which is regarded as an addition to intelligence, as increasing the skill of the skilled man, benefits everybody. The machine which is regarded as a substitute benefits nobody, not even the man who thinks that by its purchase he is cheapening the cost of his production.

"No matter what machine may be invented, it will be the better for being operated intelligently, and therefore I take it that it is to the advantage of the entire community to bring on every possible kind of labor-saving machinery, to do everything we can to extend the power of the directing hand and to consider the machine as a tool which is more economical and efficient in the skilled rather than the unskilled hand."

The Committee on Packinghouse Practice hopes to see the packing industry, assisted by the Institute of American Meat Packers, make a gigantic drive in the next few years to install in packinghouses devices that will supplant the hard and laborious work that still exists to some extent in the industry. The committee would be pleased to have suggestions at all times from those interested in the industry that would have a tendency to assist in this movement.

SINEWS AND HIDE TRIMMINGS.

A well-known manufacturer of glue makes the suggestion that if those who produce and accumulate sinews, pizzles and hide trimmings would see that these materials are well salted before being laid by, the stock would ordinarily be kept in good, sound condition. Also the stock should be kept off of the cellar floor when laid by, and also put away in very clean condition.

Another important factor is to use fine salt instead of coarse salt, since coarse salt will invariably drop to the bottom and leave many layers of the glue stock exposed. When these materials are left open to exposure they will invariably decompose and cause an appreciable monetary loss to the producer and accumulators.

Chicago Section

F. A. Harney, formerly manager of the Eney Shortening Co. of Chicago, is now operating a mine at Goldfield, Nev.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago for the first three days this week totalled 20,603 cattle, 60,080 hogs and 15,471 sheep.

Maurice Loeb, manager of the National Sanitary Service Co., and noted as a catchbasin specialist, has returned to duty after a well-earned vacation.

E. C. Merritt, vice-president and general manager of the Indianapolis Abattoir Co., was in town this week. Fred Dryfus of Lafayette and Morton Mannheimer of Evansville also dropped in.

Fred J. Heming, manager of the Wilson Provision Co., Peoria, Ill., was in Chicago this week on his way back from Detroit, Mich., where he went to open a fine new branch house for his company.

Swift & Co. had a big Flag Day celebration at their plant Monday, several thousand people gathering outside to listen to music by the Swift band and addresses by Col. H. Davis of the 132nd Infantry and Rev. John J. Stoinski.

Friends of Edward Hinton, formerly superintendent of the Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Co., were pleased to learn of his appointment as superintendent of the big new million-dollar plant of the Jones & Lamb Co., Baltimore, Md.

Wholesale dressed beef prices in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June 12, are indicated by the average of all sales taken from Swift & Company's records, which was 19.67 cents per pound, the range of prices being from 14 to 25 cents.

Charles F. Higham, M. P., of England, spoke to a meeting of employees at the

Wilson & Co. plant last week on the subject of "Loyalty." Flag Day was celebrated at this plant on Monday with a monster mass meeting at which President Thomas E. Wilson was the chief speaker.

A summer resort that never advertises and yet always has its quota of guests opened for the season this week. Eighty-five miles from Chicago, on the shores of Fish Lake, in Indiana, a group of women employees of Swift & Co. are enjoying a week's respite from their work and are storing up energy for the weeks to come. Fish Lake really consists of two bodies of water connected by a small creek. On the upper lake is a large summer home in which the women from the plant are housed. Here they have their own sand beach, and near here also are the big vegetable garden and strawberry beds from which much of their food is taken. On the lower lake is another house for office women, and nearby stands the boys' camp. Both of the houses for the women have large sleeping and lounging porches. There are pianos and talking machines and good dance floors. The lake furnishes excellent bathing and fishing. Steel boats also are provided, and much time is spent on the water.

CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

The demand the first half of the week, while the weather was very warm, was very narrow, but with lower temperature the past two days a little better demand was noticeable.

Beef steers scored an advance of \$1 on

Monday's early trading, and with moderate supplies throughout the week, prices have held steady to strong. A few sales at \$27 were made on choice medium weight steers, while \$26 was a quotable top. Sales were uneven, many looking much higher than their quotable value. The bulk of sales were made at \$22 to \$24. With rounds and fets of good weight scoring sharp advances, the heavier steers weighing from 600 lbs. up fared much better than for several weeks past. Few lots of Western grass steers of common to medium quality among the offerings were but slow sellers at \$18 to \$20. Steer prices showed a general advance of \$1 over last Friday's quotations. The cow supply was light with some markets having none at all to offer. Outside of a limited number of good and choice heifers the general quality has been undesirable. Prices have held steady with last week's closing. The moderate supply of bulls, under a fairly good demand, scored an advance of 50c the first of the week, but later this advance was lost, and the week is closing at prices steady with a week ago. The moderate supply of kosher beef, under a fair demand shows an advance of fully \$2 over a week ago.

The supply of lamb has lacked quality, the bulk grading under good. Spring lambs have advanced \$1 while others have held steady with last Friday's prices.

Miscellaneous supplies of mutton moved slowly at prices steady with a week ago.

The general quality of veal showed decided improvement this week, and last week's closing prices have held steady throughout the week.

While pork prices have fluctuated materially during the week with many sales at very low figures on shipped-in stock,

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**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

prices on fresh local cut products have held steady with a week ago.

Compared with last Friday steers are up \$1, cows and bulls steady, kosher beef up \$2. Spring lambs advanced \$1, other lambs, mutton, veal and pork unchanged. There will be a good clean up on all meats with a light carry-over.

HEAVY HOGS COME INTO FAVOR.

The receipts of hogs in the twenty principal live stock markets of the country from Jan. 1 to June 16 are 17,373,000, as against 19,654,900 a year ago, a decrease of 2,281,900 hogs. This indicates a loss of between four and five million hogs available for hog products in 1920 as compared with 1919, say W. G. Press & Co. in their market letter. Top on hogs on Wednesday was \$15.50, and the spread about 50c a 100 lbs. Very heavy hogs are bringing around 15c and heavy sows are closer in price to the heavy prime hogs than they have been for years. Good heavy sows are bringing 14c.

"Heavy hogs have come into favor this year. This may seem strange to many, owing to the heavy stocks of lard that we have at present, but it is an indication that there is a place for every pound of lard that we have. Packers recently

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

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THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
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CHICAGO

87 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

have been shipping liberal amounts of frozen heavy hogs to the other side, supposedly for Germany. These hogs weigh around 300 lbs. and have the head and feet on. These shipments of hogs will tend to reduce the increase in our lard stock during the summer. This is a new venture and indicates a better export trade.

"There is considerable uneasiness among traders regarding lard prices, owing to the heavy stocks. They cite the break in cottonseed oil as a reason for lard selling lower. Cottonseed oil has been

selling, up to a short time ago, comparatively higher than lard. At the present time spot cottonseed oil is selling around 17c and July lard is selling around 20¾c.

"Lard may not advance much for the present, but we anticipate a very active market in lard a little later on. Lard is the cheapest article on the market today. Butter is still selling wholesale close to 60c pound. Best butter was quoted yesterday in cartons from 58¼ to 59¾c. We would not be surprised to see hogs sell around 18c before the middle of July.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 7.....	11,042	3,439	36,394	8,888
Tuesday, June 8.....	7,865	4,478	31,816	4,314
Wednesday, June 9.....	6,713	2,338	20,602	12,217
Thursday, June 10.....	9,037	6,180	29,945	7,476
Friday, June 11.....	6,234	1,059	24,542	7,169
Saturday, June 12.....	1,845	302	8,091	5,206

Total last week.....	42,736	17,796	151,390	45,204
Previous week.....	37,792	17,402	178,359	65,612
Year ago.....	49,217	13,058	160,424	82,113
Two years ago.....	62,414	16,306	142,091	55,353

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, June 7.....	3,971	36	2,990	1,838
Tuesday, June 8.....	3,101	183	7,027	3,673
Wednesday, June 9.....	3,412	155	5,251	2,720
Thursday, June 10.....	3,753	92	6,532	2,028
Friday, June 11.....	3,392	19	6,311	455
Saturday, June 12.....	495		3,457	421

Total last week.....	18,190	495	32,170	11,135
Previous week.....	15,363	231	32,880	13,521
Year ago.....	18,262	146	20,187	5,900
Two years ago.....	16,993	329	10,352	5,810

Total receipts at Chicago for year to June 12:	1920.	1919.
Cattle.....	1,290,287	1,395,742
Calves.....	372,225	398,322
Hogs.....	3,672,945	4,397,937
Sheep.....	1,303,552	1,673,850

	Week.	Year to date.
Week ending June 12.....	576,000	14,605,000
Previous week.....	640,000	
Corresponding week, 1919.....	641,000	16,478,000
Corresponding week, 1918.....	555,000	15,473,000
Corresponding week, 1917.....	443,000	13,714,000
Corresponding week, 1916.....	510,000	14,639,000
Corresponding week, 1915.....	458,000	13,414,000
Corresponding week, 1914.....	531,000	11,329,000
Corresponding week, 1913.....	520,000	11,862,000
Corresponding week, 1912.....	488,000	13,314,000
Corresponding week, 1911.....	545,000	12,391,000
Corresponding week, 1910.....	447,000	9,432,000
Corresponding week, 1909.....	398,000	12,384,000
Corresponding week, 1908.....	401,000	14,439,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending June 12, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	125,000	442,000	114,000
Previous week.....	121,000	517,000	128,000
1919.....	149,000	519,000	192,000
1918.....	200,000	440,000	124,000
1917.....	187,000	338,000	86,000
1916.....	139,000	403,000	175,000
1915.....	112,000	324,000	126,000
1914.....	96,000	400,000	154,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to June 12, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1920.....	4,065,040	11,919,090	3,706,000
1919.....	4,450,040	17,000,000	4,154,000
1918.....	4,745,000	12,613,000	3,684,000
1917.....	3,958,000	11,443,000	3,974,000
1916.....	3,279,000	12,225,000	4,184,000
1915.....	2,845,000	10,253,000	4,041,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending June 12, 1920:

Armour & Co.....	12,300
Anglo-American.....	6,300
Swift & Co.....	16,700
Hammond Co.....	7,300
Morris & Co.....	8,700
Wilson & Co.....	10,800
Royd-Lamban.....	8,000
Western Packing Co.....	12,700
Roberts & Oakley.....	6,700
Miller & Hart.....	4,200
Independent Packing Co.....	5,600
Brennan Packing Co.....	4,100
Wm. Davies Co.....	7,100
Others.....	16,100

Total.....	125,400
Previous week.....	150,500
Year ago.....	142,000

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending June 12.....	\$15.95	\$14.20	\$7.75	\$14.10
Previous week.....	13.05	14.15	8.90	14.05
Cor. week, 1919.....	13.50	20.35	8.40	14.85
Cor. week, 1918.....	10.25	10.50	14.25	17.15
Cor. week, 1917.....	12.15	15.45	9.50	14.85
Cor. week, 1916.....	10.20	9.75	7.35	9.65
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.75	7.45	5.25	8.50
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.00	8.25	5.00	8.00
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.20	8.00	4.65	6.60
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.00	7.48	4.55	6.75
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.05	6.30	3.65	5.00

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$16.00@17.00
Good to choice steers.....	14.00@16.25
Fair to good steers.....	12.00@14.25
Stockers and feeders.....	8.75@12.00
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	12.00@17.00
Good to prime cows.....	8.50@11.75
Fair to good heifers.....	10.00@12.75
Fair to good cows.....	7.00@9.00
Canners.....	4.00@7.25
Cutters.....	5.50@7.00
Veal calves.....	13.00@15.00
Polona bulls.....	7.50@8.00

HOGS.

Choice light butchers.....	\$15.10@15.45
Medium weight butchers.....	14.85@15.25
Heavy butchers 270-350 lbs.....	14.25@14.80
Fair to fancy light.....	14.75@15.45
Mixed packing.....	13.50@14.50
Heavy packing.....	12.50@13.00
Rough packing.....	11.50@12.50
Pigs.....	11.50@14.25
Stags.....	10.00@11.00

SHEEP.

Native lambs.....	\$10.00@17.00
Western lambs.....	11.00@17.00
Yewline.....	11.00@17.00
Wethers.....	7.00@10.00
Ewes.....	5.75@8.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1920.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	\$24.25	\$24.60	\$24.50	\$24.50
Sept.....	35.80	35.85	35.70	35.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	20.80	20.82½	20.77½	20.77½
Sept.....	21.75	21.75	21.70	21.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July.....	18.32½	18.35	18.32½	18.35
Sept.....	19.20	19.20	19.17½	19.20

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	34.35	34.60	34.35	34.55
Sept.....	35.70	36.00	35.70	35.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	20.85	20.85	20.72½	20.85
Sept.....	21.75	21.80	21.67½	21.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July.....	18.35	18.35	18.32½	18.32½
Sept.....	19.20	19.22½	19.17½	19.22½

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	34.35	34.35	34.30	34.35
Sept.....	35.35	36.00	35.90	35.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	20.70	20.75	20.55	20.72½
Sept.....	21.70	2.70	21.50	21.62½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July.....	18.20	18.25	18.15	18.20
Sept.....	19.17½	19.17½	19.00	19.12½

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	34.80	34.95	34.75	34.75
Sept.....	35.75	36.35	35.75	36.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	20.67½	21.00	20.65	20.95
Sept.....	21.60	21.97½	21.55	21.92½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July.....	18.20	18.47½	18.15	18.47½
Sept.....	19.05	19.45	19.05	19.45

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	34.60	34.60	34.55	34.75
Sept.....	36.10	36.22½	36.05	36.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	20.90	20.95	20.90	20.95
Sept.....	21.85	21.95	21.85	21.92½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July.....	18.35	18.45	18.35	18.47½
Sept.....	19.40	19.42½	19.35	19.45

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	34.60	34.85	34.60	34.70
Sept.....	36.10	36.50	36.10	36.35
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	20.82	20.97	20.82	20.85
Sept.....	21.80	21.97	20.80	21.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July.....	18.50	18.52	18.47	18.47
Sept.....	19.35	19.52	19.35	19.45

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end.....	42	35	30
Rib roast, light end.....	45	38	38
Chuck roast.....	30	28	25
Steaks, round.....	45	40	38
Steaks, sirloin, first cut.....	50	45	35
Steaks, porterhouse.....	75	50	38
Steaks, flank.....	30	25	18
Beef stew.....	28	25	22
Corned briskets, boneless.....	30	25	..
Corned plates.....	25	23	18
Corned rumps.....	30	28	25

Lamb.

	Good.	Com.
Hindquarter.....	45	38
Legs.....	48	45
Stews.....	22	20
Chops, shoulder.....	35	32
Chops, rib and loin.....	58	58

Mutton.

Legs.....	35	32
Stew.....	16	..
Shoulders.....	25	25
Chops, rib and loin.....	40	35

Pork.

Loins, whole, 8@10 avg.....	30	@32
Loins, whole, 10@12 avg.....	29	@31
Loins, whole, 14 and over.....	26	@28
Chops.....	35	@40
Shoulders.....	26	@27
Butts.....	27	@29
Spare ribs.....	25	@27
Hocks.....	23	@23
Leaf lard.....	..	@22

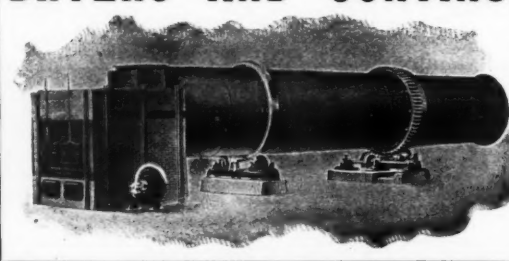
Veal.

Hindquarters.....	27	@34
Forequarters.....	18	@27
Legs.....	32	@38
Breasts.....	23	@30
Shoulders.....	25	@35
Cutlets.....	..	@50
Rib and loin chops.....	35	@42

Butchers' Offal.

Sept.....	..	12
Shop fat.....	..	05
Bones, per lb.....	..	31
Calf skins.....	..	22
Kips.....	..	30
Deacons, each.....	..	\$2.50

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

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We Manufacture all kinds of Stockinette Cloth and Bags for Covering Meat

WRITE US FOR INFORMATION AND PRICES

Wynantskill Mfg. Company
TROY, N. Y.

WATCH PAGE 57 FOR BARGAINS

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	23	@24
Good native steers.....	22	@23
Medium steers.....	20	@21
Heifers, good.....	20	@21
Cows.....	15	@19
Thin quarters, choice.....	15	@19
Fore quarters, choice.....	17	@17

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.....	@ 45
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	@ 43
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	@ 51 1/2
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	@ 55 1/2
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	@ 32
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	@ 30
Cow Loins.....	24 @ 27
Cow Short Loins.....	31 1/2 @ 41
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	@ 26
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	@ 35
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	@ 23
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	@ 26
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	@ 24
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	@ 18
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	@ 23
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	@ 22
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	@ 18
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	@ 17
Cow Rounds, No. 1.....	@ 18
Cow Chucks.....	@ 12 1/2
Steer Plates.....	@ 11 1/2
Medium Plates.....	@ 10 1/2
Brinkets, No. 1.....	@ 10
Brinkets, No. 2.....	@ 16
Steer Navel Ends.....	@ 8
Cow Navel Ends.....	@ 7
Fore Shanks.....	@ 7
Hind Shanks.....	@ 6
Rolls.....	@ 24
Strip Loins, No. 1.....	@ 31
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	@ 31
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	@ 25
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.....	@ 33
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.....	@ 30
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	@ 28
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@ 80
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@ 73
Rump Butts.....	@ 19
Flank Steaks.....	@ 12
Boneless Chunks.....	11 @ 23
Shoulder Clods.....	19 @ 20
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@ 12
Trimming.....	7 @ 14

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	13	@14
Hearts.....	8	@9
Tongues.....		@33
Sweetbreads.....	56	@58
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	11	@12
Fresh Tripe, plain.....		@ 6½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	10½	@11
Livers.....	13½	@14
Kidneys, per lb.....	8½	@9

Veal.

Choice Carcasses	24	@ 25
Good Carcasses	20	@ 21
Good Saddles	30	@ 32
Good Backs		@ 15
Medium Backs		@ 10

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	13	@14
Sweetbreads.....	60	@70
Calf Livers.....	26	@36

Lamb.

Choice Lambs	@35
Choice Saddles	@42
Choice Fores	@28
Medium Lambs	@31
Medium Fores	@28
Medium Saddles	@36
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@22
Lamb Tongues, each	@18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @28

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep	@15
Light Sheep	@22
Heavy Saddles	@27
Light Saddles	@27
Heavy Fores	@15
Light Fores	@18
Mutton Legs	@28
Mutton Loins	@30
Mutton Stew	@ 9
Sheep Tongues, each	@18
Sheep Heads, each.....13	@15

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	@22
Pork Loins.....	@27
Leaf Lard.....	@21
Tenderloins.....	@36
Spare Ribs.....	@15
Butts.....	@21
Hocks.....	@20
Trimminings.....	@12 1/2
Extra Lean Trimminings.....	@22
Tails.....	@15
Shouts.....	@9
Pigs' Feet.....	@6
Pigs' Heads.....	@10
Blade Bones.....	@9
Blade Meat.....	@10
Cheek Meat.....	@10
Hog Livers, per lb.....	5 @6
Neck Bones.....	@5
Skinned Shoulders.....	@20
Pork Hearts.....	@24
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	@24
Pork Tongues.....	@24
Slop Bones.....	@9
Tail Bones.....	@10
Brains.....	14 @15
Back fat.....	@22
Hams.....	@36
Hams.....	@36
Calas.....	@21
Bellies.....	@38

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	@17
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	@17

Choice Bologna.....	@18
Frankfurters.....	@23
Liver Sausage, with beef and pork.....	@21
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork.....	@24
Minced Sausage.....	@18
New England Style Sandwich Sausage.....	@18 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	@22
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	@21
Oxford Lean Butts.....	@21
Polish Sausage.....	@19 1/2
Garlic Sausage.....	@18
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@19
Country Fresh Sausage.....	@23
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@21
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@23 1/2
Luncheon Roll.....	@20 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf.....	@23
Ox Tongues, jellied.....	@56
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf.....	@20
Loaf Roll, cooked.....	@57

Summer Sausage.

D'Aries, new goods.....	@50
Beef casing Salami.....	@47
Italian Salami (new goods).....	@49
Capri.....	@41
Hoisteler.....	@34
Peppetoni, long links.....	@45
Farmer.....	@41
Cervelat.....	@51
Genoa.....	@50

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	@ 2.40
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00 @ 14.00
Pork, link, kits.....	@ 2.76
Pork, link, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.60 @ 16.10
Polish Sausage, kits.....	@ 2.46
Polish Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.18 @ 14.30
Frankfurts, kits.....	@ 3.00
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	5.00 @ 17.50
Blood Sausage, kits.....	@ 3.35
Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	5.50 @ 19.25
Liver Sausage, kits.....	@ 2.50
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	3.30 @ 11.55
Head Cheese, kits.....	@ 2.40
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00 @ 14.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$16.25
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	15.50
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17.25
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	20.75
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.....	20.25
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.....	29.50
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	58.00
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels.....	55.00
Pork Tongues, barrels.....	64.50

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2, No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 6.
Corned beef.....	\$3.40	\$ 6.50	\$21.50
Roast beef.....	3.40	6.50	21.50
Roast Sautons.....	3.75	7.50	25.00
Sliced dried beef.....	\$2.60	4.65	9.75
Ox tongue, whole.....	18.50	59.00	
Luncheon tongue.....	3.50	6.00	10.75
Corn beef hash.....	1.85	3.25	5.75
Roast beef hash.....			
Hamburger steak with onions.....	1.85	3.25	5.75
Vienna style sausage.....	1.25	2.60	5.75
Luncheon sausage.....	1.25		
Breakfast sausage.....	2.75	4.50	
Veal loaf, med. size.....			2.25

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	\$ 3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	9.75
8-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	19.14
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@26.00
Plate Beef.....	@25.00
Rollettes.....	@27.00
Rump Butts.....	@25.00
Mess Pork.....	@41.00
Clear Fat Packs.....	@40.50
Family Fat Pork.....	@40.00
Bean Pork.....	@36.00

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., test.....	@24 1/2
Pure Lard.....	@23 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@22 1/2
Bakers' special cooking oil.....	@21 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.....	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi- cago.....	@33
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	@34
Cartons, rolls or prints, 245 lbs.....	@33 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	@25
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	@29

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@22.25
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@22.25
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@21.25
Rib Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@22.25
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	@20.75
Fat Packs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	@17.75
Fat Packs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@18.00
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@18.50
Extra Short Cleares.....	@19.75
Extra Short Ribs.....	@19.75
Short Cleares.....	@21.25
Butts.....	@16.00

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams.....	@42 1/2
Regular Hams.....	@39 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.....	21
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	@23 1/2
New York Shoulder, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	@27 1/2
Breakfast Ham, fancy.....	50
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	@26
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.....	@34
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	@40 1/2
Dried Beef Insides.....	@40 1/2

Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@45 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides.....	@42 1/2
Dried Beef Sets.....	@45 1/2
Skinned Boiled Hams.....	@57
Regular Boiled Hams.....	@56
Boiled Chas.....	@56
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@56
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	@56

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Beef Rounds, per set.....	22
Beef Export Rounds.....	28
Beef Middles, per set.....	@37
Beef Bungs, per piece.....	@22
Beef Weasands.....	@ 8 1/2
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.25
Beef Bladders, medium, per doz.....	@.85
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....	1.25
Hog Casings, f. o. s., extra narrow.....	@2.00
Hog Middles, per set.....	@28
Hog Bungs, export.....	@28
Hog Bungs, large.....	@18
Hog Bungs, medium.....	@14
Hog Bungs, narrow.....	@ 8
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....	@10
Imported wide Sheep Casings.....	@ 10
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings.....	@ 10
Imported medium Sheep Casings.....	@ 10

FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit.....	8.15 @ 8.25
Hoof Meat, per unit.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Concentrated Tankage, ground.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Ground Tankage, 11%.....	7.50 @ 7.50
Ground Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	7.00 @ 7.30
Crushed Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Ground Tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.....	52.00 @ 55.00
Ground Raw Bone, per ton.....	50.00 @ 52.00
Ground Steam Bone, per ton.....	40.00 @ 42.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

No. 1 Horns, per ton.....	270.00 @ 280.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Round Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....	150.00 @ 160.00
Round Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	100.00 @ 115.00
Flat Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....	100.00 @ 115.00
Flat Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Thigh Bones, heavies, per ton.....	160.00 @ 170.00
Thigh Bones, lights, per ton.....	100.00 @ 125.00
Skulls, Jaws and Knuckles.....	55.00 @ 60.00

LARD.

Prime, steam, cash.....	@ 20.50
Prime, steam, house.....	@ 19.25
Leaf.....	@ 18.75
Compound.....	@ 23.00
Neutral lard.....	22.75 @ 23.00

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Tallow.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Grease, yellow, loose.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Grease, A white, loose.....	11 1/2 @ 12

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	18 1/2 @ 19
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Oleo stock.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Linsed, loose, per gal.....	1.47 @ 1.50
Corn oil, loose.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Soyabean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. const.....	10 1/2 @ 11

TALLOW.

Edible.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Choice country.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Packers, prime, loose.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Packers, No. 1, loose.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Packers, No. 2.....	9 @ 9 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice.....	11 @ 11 1/2
White, "A".....	10 1/2 @ 11
White, "B".....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Bone, naphtha extra-ted.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Crackling.....	9 @ 9 1/2
House.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Yellow.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Brown.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pigs' foot grease.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Carriage grease, house.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.....	28 1/2 @ 29
Glycerine, dynamite.....	27 1/2 @ 28
Glycerine, crude soap.....	18 1/2 @ 19
Glycerine, candle.....	nom. 20

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y. soap, Chicago.....	nom. 15 1/2
P. S. Y. soap grade.....	nom. 14
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. o. b. Tex.....	@ 6 1/2
Soap stock, loose, 56% f. a. Chicago.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	3.15 @ 3.20
Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	3.25 @ 3.30
Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	3.40 @ 3.50
Red Oak Lard Tierces.....	4.25 @ 4.30
White Oak Lard Tierces.....	4.75 @ 4.80
White Oak Ham Tierces.....	@ 5.15

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@14
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@15
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F. bbls. or sacks.....	@ 5 1/2
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, crystals, 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2 Nitrate of Soda, kgs, 100 @ 150 lbs., 1c over.....	@ 6 1/2
Boric Acid, crystals to powdered.....	14 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Borax, crystals to powdered.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Sugar.....	
*White, clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans.....	@
*Yellow, clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans.....	@
Plantation, granulated, f. o. b. New Orleans.....	27 @ 28

Salt—

*Ashton, car lots, per sack.....	
*English packing, T.H. & Co., car lots, per sack.....	
*English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack.....	
*English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack.....	
*English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack.....	
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago.....	9.35
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago.....	10.85

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

How to Stop Payment of a Check

Written for The National Provisioner by Ralph H. Butz.

The drawer of a check has the right to countermand its payment at any time before it is paid or delivered to a bona fide holder for value. As almost all business men have occasion to stop payment of checks at some time in their business career, this rule is really more important than it may seem to be.

For instance, a check may be issued and mailed to the payee, and later on the maker of the check may discover that for various reasons the check should not have been sent. Or a check may be lost, stolen or mislaid. Whatever reason there may be for its nonpayment, the maker should notify the bank on which the check is drawn, giving a complete description of the check, and ordering the bank to stop payment on that particular check.

After the bank receives notice to stop payment, and through some error or fault of its own pays the check, the bank may be held liable for the amount thus paid, having no right to charge the amount of the check to the depositor's account.

How Some Banks Avoid Liability.

Some banks, however, avoid liability for their negligence by having the depositor sign a printed form. These printed agreements usually contain a statement to the effect that the depositor agrees not to hold the bank liable should it pay the check on which payment has been stopped. Of course, if the depositor signs such a contract he releases the bank from all liability. It is, therefore, quite important that the depositor be very careful as to the contract he signs when he asks the bank to stop payment on a check.

A case was brought before one of the higher courts quite recently in which a depositor admitted having signed a card on which was printed the usual notice to the bank to stop payment on a check, and also the following agreement:

"The Trust Company will please stop payment of the above-described check. The undersigned agrees to hold the Trust Company harmless for said amount and for all expenses and costs incurred by it on account of refusing payment of said check, and further agrees not to hold the Trust Company liable on account of payment contrary to this request if same occur through inadvertence or accident."

At the trial it developed that the bank paid the check after it had received notice to stop payment; also that the maker of the check did not have sufficient funds in the bank to cover the amount of the check. The bank, after paying the check, charged it to the account of the depositor, and then brought suit to collect the amount by which the account was thus overdrawn.

The defendant (maker) claimed that he did not read the agreement on the card which he signed, and that therefore he was not bound by such a contract. But the fact that the defendant did not read the agreement printed on the card did not affect the rights and obligations of the parties. He was assumed to have read the contract and to have assented to its provisions and agreeing to be bound by its terms. The decision said:

"By the great weight of authority the drawer of a check retains the right to countermand its payment at any time before it is paid or is certified and delivered to a bona fide holder for value. In the absence of an express contract limiting its implied obligation to the drawer, the drawee pays at his peril when payment of the check has been stopped. The payee is not an assignee of the fund, and the bank incurs no obligation to him before its acceptance of the check. His rights are against the drawer of the check.

"Two decisive questions are presented: (1) Do the terms of the agreement include negligence? (2) Is it illegal for a bank to contract against the negligence of its employees in failing to stop payment of a check after receiving an order to stop its payment? The word 'inadvertence' in the printed agreement embraces the effect of inattention, the result of carelessness, oversight, mistake, etc. The word 'accident' is used in the sense of a happening without the concurrence of the will of the person by whose agency it was caused. It is manifest the quoted words were intended to exonerate the bank from the kind of negligence shown by the record, and we are unable to see anything illegal, or anything opposed to public policy, in a stipulation or agreement which relieves a bank so circumstanced from the results of the mere inattention, carelessness or mistakes of its employees."

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Glen Clark has bought a meat market at Kingsley, Ia.

Frank Knorr will open a meat market at Ellinwood, Kans.

Baker Reed has engaged in the meat business at Star, Ida.

Tony Knauer & Son have purchased the Zender meat market at Austin, Minn.

Kingan & Co. is about to erect a \$40,000 addition to its plant at Richmond, Va.

J. H. Nelson has purchased the meat market of A. S. Moberg at Cokato, Minn.

O. J. Brekke and O. Underdahl will open a meat market at Wanamingo, Minn.

Biedrickson & Hank have purchased the Heller Bros. meat market at Neenah, Wis.

Jos. Kinney has purchased the meat business of Elmer M. Curry, Primrose, Nebr.

McConaughy & Cederblade have opened a meat market at Maiden Rock, Wis.

Edward & Griffin, Spring Hope, N. C., have suffered a fire loss in their meat market.

Melke & Dallum have purchased the meat business of L. Skjerseth at Mahanomen, Minn.

Philip Engelhorn has purchased the meat business of Randolph Curtis, Havana, Ill.

Bell & Griggy will succeed H. C. Bell in the grocery and meat business at Attica, Kans.

Benjamin Heath has purchased a grocery store at Sheridan, Mich., and added a meat market.

W. H. Harrison, Jr., and H. A. Davis have purchased the City Meat Market at Livingston, Tex.

J. S. Duval and Frank Van Riper have opened the Sanitary Meat Market at Dodge City, Kans.

John Rasha of Rome, N. Y., has purchased the business of John Werner & Son, Damden, N. Y.

J. J. Broschovak, formerly of Mendota, Ill., has purchased the C. T. Lambert meat market at Dixon, Ill.

Rush & Newton will succeed Gregg & Newton as proprietors of the Square Deal Market, Erie, Kans.

The Central Meat Market of Thermopolis, Wyo., has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

C. O. Sandberg and W. Hoglund have purchased the meat market at 401 East Lake street, Minneapolis.

The Palace Meat Co., Las Vegas, Clark county, Nev., which was badly damaged by fire recently, has been repaired.

The Lewiston Co-operative Co. has opened in the meat and grocery business at Lewiston, Ida. Carl Malmgren is manager.

Diedrickson & Hank have purchased the meat market formerly conducted by Heller Bros. at 216 West Wisconsin avenue, Neenah-Menasha, Wis.

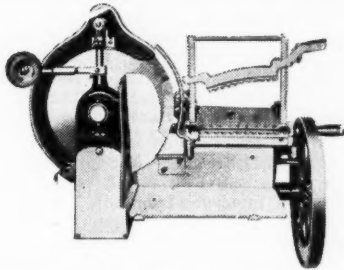
Harry Hambidge, at present located in the Williams block, Walden, N. Y., has purchased the building at 10-12 Ulster avenue and will conduct his butcher shop at that address.

The Waverly Grocery Co., Framingham, Mass., has incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. Incorporators: Joseph Bernacki, Wladyslaw Tummaszewicz and Alexander Myshko.

BUTCHERS WANT STORAGE LIMIT.

New York state master butchers, in convention at Rochester, N. Y., this week, adopted resolutions urging the enactment of a federal cold storage law which should limit the time foodstuffs may be kept in cold storage to ten months. It was their belief, expressed in these resolutions, that this was a sufficient time to cover public emergency needs, and that such limitation would reduce a tendency to speculation and would tend to cut prices.

THE AMERICAN



A common sense slicing machine, built to help you in your meat department. There are more **AMERICAN SLICING MACHINES** in use today than any other slicing device. The **AMERICAN** is the original.

It enables you to give 20% to 50% more and better slices from the same quantity of meat.

Reduces end shrinkage and loss to a minimum. Eliminates waste and gives you uniform slices, each of the same thickness, which cook and taste better.

Sold upon liberal terms or liberal cash discount.

A demonstration can be easily arranged or descriptive literature sent.

American Slicing Machine Co.
1303 Republic Building CHICAGO

FORBIDS BOYCOTT OF MEAT SHOP.

First blood has been scored by Charles T. E. Vanstrum, a retail butcher of Minneapolis, Minn., in his fight against labor unions which have instituted a boycott against his business because he would not compel his employes to unionize. A court injunction issued last week forbids union picketing or interference in any way with Vanstrum's business. Unions will contest the injunction as illegal.

Vanstrum's butcher workmen were not union men, and did not care to join the local at Minneapolis. Union agents tried to force Vanstrum to make his store a "closed shop," and when he refused they enlisted agents of other trades unions in a war on his business, even threatening to call strikes in hotels, restaurants, etc., which bought meat of him. The application for and granting of the injunction was the result.

In a voluminous memorandum accompanying his order for an injunction Judge Fish characterized the case as "of the gravest importance." The arguments were presented by the opposing sides, he said, "in the mutual belief, apparently, that the record presents a direct issue between those who strive for the 'union shop' and the advocates of the 'open' or nonunion plan."

Under the injunction the eight labor organizations are restrained from combining or conspiring together with intent to harass or interfere with the trade, good will and patronage of the Vanstrum market, either directly or indirectly. They are forbidden to interfere in any manner with



At Last—An All-Temperature Scale

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CHATILLON THERMOSEAL SCALE

This Scale WILL weigh accurately in any degree of temperature, because of a special thermostatic device. The Scale will perform correctly even should the room in which it is used have a wide range of temperature in a single day.

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Established 1835

85 Cliff Street

New York City

the employes of the market while at work, and from attempting to induce or coerce customers or other persons not to deal with Vanstrum's market.

The injunction flatly forbids "causing or permitting" any person, whether a member of the labor organizations named or not to be stationed in the vicinity of the market with any banner or placard saying that the shop is unfair, or which by its appearance might induce others not to deal with Vanstrum. It also forbids "threat, intimidation or interference of any kind" against persons doing business with the market either by utterance or by picket, banner, card or any other device.

The organizations whose officers and members, with the Amalgamated Butcher & Meat Cutters Workmen's local, are restrained from interfering with the trade of the Vanstrum market, are the cooks' union, the waiters' union, waitress' union, milkwagon drivers' union, bakers' union, icewagon drivers' union and the Provision Trades Council of Minneapolis.

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK CONTRACTS.

A new form of contract covering livestock transportation in Canada becomes effective July 1, the Canadian Railway Commission announces. Under this form a higher value may be placed on cattle, and the carrier is released from liability for death or injury to stock attendants unless due to negligence of the carrier. This contract form has been a matter of contention between the railroads and shippers since 1911. It increases the shipper's valuation on cattle from \$80 to \$150 each, and on hogs from \$15 to \$40, but provides no change in the \$200 valuation for horses.

BUSY "BOSS" MACHINERY WEEK.

Three carloads of machinery, consisting of "Boss" hog killing, "Boss" sausage and other "Boss" packinghouse equipment, were shipped by the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co. last week. In order to secure the cars, two of them had to be loaded in one day. Cars were consigned to the following: Memphis Packing Corporation, Memphis, Tenn.; Arizona Packing Co., Phoenix, Ariz., and Hughes-Curry Packing Co., Anderson, Ind.

New York Section

Packard & Co., butchers, have been incorporated in Brooklyn with a capital stock of \$50,000, by A. Fleischmann, D. Grandon and F. F. Packard, of 197 Garfield place, Brooklyn.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sale of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending June 12th, 1920, on shipments sold out, ranged from 15 cents per pound to 24 cents, and averaged 20.56 cents per pound.

After having been established in business less than a year, the Oceanic Cheese & Sausage Company's business has increased to such an extent that it became necessary to seek larger quarters, which they have done by taking over the five-story and basement building at No. 46 Jay street. Extensive alterations are being made and three large refrigerators have been installed.

Following the disappearance of Jacob Goodman, a retail meat dealer having shops on 86th street and Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, a receiver has been appointed and Attorney Leon Dashew is assisting him in endeavoring to trace the assets. Goodman is said to have taken passage for Europe after having endeavored to transfer all his assets; his liabilities are reported as \$25,000.

The following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending June 12, 1920: Meat—Manhattan, 2,215 lbs.;

Brooklyn, 645 lbs.; The Bronx, 43 lbs.; Queens, 87 lbs.; Richmond, 31 lbs.; total, 3,021 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 50 lbs.; total, 50 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 4,673 lbs.; Queens, 6 lbs.; total, 4,679 lbs.

The baseball season in the Packers' League is in full swing and is arousing the greatest interest throughout the trade. On June 12 the J. Sterns Sons Co. team defeated the Swift team by a score of 8 to 2, the Wilsons gave the Nagle Packing Co. team an 8 to 1 beating, and the New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co. nine defeated the United Dressed Beef Co. team 10 to 5. The standing in the league is now as follows:

	W. L. Pct.
Swift & Co.....	3 1 .750
J. Stern & Sons.....	3 1 .750
Nagle Packing Co.....	2 2 .500
Wilson & Co.....	2 2 .500
N. Y. Butchers D. M. Co.....	2 2 .500
United Dressed Beef Co.....	0 4 .000

An interesting and unusual event last Sunday evening was the fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of the parents of Simon Frank, of West Washington Market, one of the well-known men in the wholesale meat trade. The celebration took place at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, and over 400 guests were present. This lovable old couple have hosts of friends, as have their popular sons, and it was an event that will go down in the history of the Frank family as the most enjoyable of their lives. It would be impossible to give a list of names of those present, but the meat world was well represented, and one of the happiest was Jake Simon. Everybody is Jake's friend and no gathering of the meat clans would be quite perfect without him.

EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

Under light receipts Eastern beef markets generally have been firm with prices tending upward, while lamb and mutton markets were unsettled and prices fluctuating with a sharp downward trend.

Following the sharp advances of the previous week, all markets conducted the upward price trend during the present week. There has been a decided improvement in the demand for the better grade of beef with the price range on good steers at all markets from \$26 to \$28 and on common steers from \$22 to \$24. Liberal quantities of frozen beef have been offered at intervals. Cow beef of all grades has been scarce and the limited offerings were sold at firm to higher prices. The light and irregular offerings of bulls consisted of the medium and common grade, and were sold at prices ranging from \$16 on common to \$20 on medium. The week's kosher beef trade was fairly regular and prices at all markets steady to slightly higher than the previous week.

Although receipts of domestic lamb were light, they were in excess of demand and prices declined daily. New York was the weak spot with Friday's closing prices unevenly \$4 to \$7 lower than one week ago on all grades. While the tendency at Philadelphia throughout the week has been downward, closing prices at that market are \$6 to \$7 higher than other Eastern points. New Zealand importations found ready sales at prices generally steady with the previous week.

Trade in mature sheep has been of a dull and listless nature with prices tending downward. New York declined \$3 during the week; Boston \$1 and Philadelphia \$2 to \$3 on the best grades with the top on good mutton unchanged.

Local conditions at the Eastern markets affected veal prices and caused some fluctuations. Under light receipts Philadelphia continued steady and practically unchanged since the previous week. New York declined \$2 to \$3 on the better grades and Boston advanced \$1 on medium and common.

Fresh pork cuts were marketed on a generally dull and declining market. Closing prices on all cuts are \$1 to \$2 under Monday, with light loins affected the most.

Boston closed firm on beef and veal, lamb, mutton and pork closed weak and draggy. New York closed strong on beef, weak to lower on lamb, pork and veal and about steady on mutton. Philadelphia closed steady to firm on beef, about steady on veal and dull and slow on lamb, mutton and pork.

YORK REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT.

Recent sales and installations of refrigerating and ice-making machinery and equipment in the meat and allied industries are reported as follows by the York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa.:

Harvey C. Hines, Kingston, S. C.—One 50-ton vertical single-acting two column belt driven refrigerating machine and condensing side, also a 30-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system.

Scranton Beef Company, Scranton, Pa.—One 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, June 17, 1920, as follows:

	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
Fresh Beef—				
STEERS:				
Choice	\$21.00@26.00	Holiday.	\$.....@.....	\$.....@.....
Good	23.00@24.00	No	26.00@28.00	27.00@.....
Medium	21.50@22.50	Trading.	24.00@25.00	24.00@25.00
Common	19.00@21.00		22.00@24.00	22.00@23.00
COWS:				
Good	19.00@20.00	@.....@.....
Medium	18.00@19.00	@.....@.....
Common	16.00@18.00	@.....@.....
BULLS:				
Medium .....	.....@.....		18.00@20.00@.....
Common	12.00@13.00		16.00@17.00@.....
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMBS:				
Spring	34.00@36.00		32.00@34.00	35.00@37.00
Choice	32.00@33.00		28.00@30.00@.....
Good	29.00@31.00		26.00@28.00	34.00@35.00
Medium	27.00@28.00		22.00@24.00	31.00@33.00
Common	24.00@27.00		18.00@20.00	25.00@30.00
MUTTON:				
Good	19.00@20.00		16.00@17.00	23.00@25.00
Medium	17.00@18.00		14.00@16.00	21.00@23.00
Common	15.00@17.00		10.00@14.00	18.00@20.00
Fresh Veal—				
Choice	23.00@25.00		24.00@26.00@.....
Good	22.00@23.00		23.00@24.00	24.00@26.00
Medium	20.00@22.00		20.00@21.00	22.00@23.00
Common	17.00@20.00		18.00@19.00	18.00@21.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
LOINS:				
8-10-lb. average.....	25.00@26.00		28.00@30.00	26.00@28.00
10-12-lb. average.....	24.00@25.00		27.00@28.00	25.00@26.00
12-14-lb. average.....	22.00@23.00		24.00@26.00	23.00@25.00
14-lb. over.....	20.00@21.00		23.00@24.00	21.00@23.00
SHOULDERS:				
Skinned	19.00@20.00		20.00@21.00	20.00@22.00
PICNICS:				
4-6-lb. average.....	19.00@20.00		.....@.....	18.00@20.00
6-8-lb. average.....	18.00@19.00		19.00@20.00@.....
8-lb. over.....	17.00@18.00	@.....@.....
BUTTS:				
Boneless .....	.....@.....		28.00@29.00@.....
Boston style	19.00@21.00		23.00@25.00	22.00@24.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

Edward Hahn, wholesale meat dealer, Johnstown, Pa.—One 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The American Stores Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have installed in their Trenton Store (N. J.) a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

John Geis, meat market, Cincinnati, Ohio.—A 1½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

A. Greenbaum, meat market, New York, N. Y.—One 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Ben Roth, meat market, Donora, Pa.—One 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Col. Howard Raser, meat market, Lexington, Neb.—One 5-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

A. A. Shaw, meat market, Bakersfield, Calif.—A 1½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Kelly & Brown, meat market, Marysville, Calif.—A 1½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Conron Brothers have installed in their general storage at 10th avenue and 13th street, New York, N. Y., one 15-ton York vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

S. E. Severson, meat market, Jamesville, Minn.—One 2½-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Lafayette Provision Co., Jersey City, N. J.—One 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

G. A. Smith, of Benton, Ark., has added to his York refrigerating equipment one 16-ton York vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and condensing side, including three coils of flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a 9-ton addition to his freezing tank and additional equipment for his distilling system.

Schultz Brothers, meat market, Cincinnati, O.—One 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Cummings & Federson, Lytton, Ia.—A one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

J. F. Matousek, meat market, Walthill, Nebr.—A one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Mrs. Andrew Nye, meat market, Sharon, Pa.—A one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Sussman Brothers, meat market, Philadelphia, Pa.—One 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Purity Provision Co., sausage factory, 25th and Q streets, South Side, Omaha, Nebr.—One 3-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Peter Mueller, meat market, Connersville, Ind.—One 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

P. J. Groh's Cut Rate Meat Market, Dover, O.—On 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

March Brothers, meat market, Jefferson, O.—One 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Saylor & Wank, meat market, Tiffin, O.—One 5-ton vertical single-acting belt

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That's our business. We center all of our efforts in giving that kind of service.

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there are many who are literally starving to death. The situation is critical; they need food, and need it quickly. All right-minded Americans who want to render effective aid can do so by making use of

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KURT BRONISCH

Rm. 603 Cambridge Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Smith Brothers, meat market, Erie, Pa.—One 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Swift & Co., Rockland, Me.—One 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also 2,000 feet of 2-in. direct expansion piping and miscellaneous fittings and apparatus for piping up meat cooler.

Rowe Brothers, market, Portland, Me.—

One 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a double pipe brine cooler and miscellaneous brine piping and fittings.

Walbert Brothers, butchers, Allentown, Pa.—One 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Brownsville Cotton Oil Co., Brownsville, Tenn.—Additions to their York freezing tank to accommodate 126 300-lb. cans and one 300-lb. single automatic rocking can dump.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, ordinary to prime.....	14	@18
Heifers, good to choice.....	@	
Cows, common to choice.....	4.75	@12.50
Bulls, common to choice.....	8.00	@14.50

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	17.75	@18.00
Calves, veals, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	16.50	@17.50
Calves, veals, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	14.15	@16.25
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	12.00	@13.50
Calves, veals, small, per lb.....	11.00	@12.00
Calves, skim milk, per 100 lbs.....	10.00	@12.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, prime, per 100 lbs.....	17.50	@17.75
Spring lambs, com. to good, 100 lbs.....	13.50	@17.25
Sheep, wethers, per 100 lbs.....	9.50	@10.00
Sheep, ewes, prime, per 100 lbs.....	8.75	@9.00
Sheep, com. to good, per 100 lbs.....	8.00	@8.50
Sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00	@5.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@15.75
Hogs, medium.....	@16.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@16.25
Pigs.....	@14.75
Roughs.....	@13.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	27	@28
Choice native, light.....	27½	@28
Native, common to fair.....	25	@26

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	26	@27
Choice native, light.....	27	@28
Native, common to fair.....	25	@26
Choice Western, heavy.....	24	@25
Choice Western, light.....	23	@24
Common to fair, Texas.....	22	@23
Good to choice heifers.....	26	@27
Common to fair heifers.....	21	@24
Choice cows.....	21	@22
Common to fair cows.....	19	@20
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	15	@16

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@30	@36
No. 2 ribs.....	@22	@35
No. 3 ribs.....	@19	@34
No. 1 loins.....	@30	@45
No. 2 loins.....	@26	@43
No. 3 loins.....	@18	@40
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	34	@35
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	32	@33
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	31	@32
No. 1 rounds.....	@25	@26
No. 2 rounds.....	@19	@25
No. 3 rounds.....	@15	@23
No. 1 chucks.....	30	@22
No. 2 chucks.....	16	@18
No. 3 chucks.....	8	@15

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@28
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@23
Western calves, choice.....	@26
Western calves, fair to good.....	@24
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@18

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@20½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@20½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@20½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@21
Pigs.....	@21

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	@38
Lambs, choice.....	@36
Sheep, choice.....	@24
Sheep, medium to good.....	@22
Sheep, culls.....	@16

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	37	@38
Smoked hams, 12@14 lb. avg.....	30	@37
Smoked picnics, light.....	24	@25
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	22	@23
Smoked shoulders.....	23	@24
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	48	@52
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	35	@36
Dried beef sets.....	48	@52
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	28	@30

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	26	@34
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	24	@31
Frozen pork loins.....		@30
Fresh pork tenderloins.....		@33
Frozen pork tenderloins.....		@33
Shoulders, city.....		@22
Shoulders, Western.....		@22
Butts, regular, fresh, Western.....		@26
Butts, regular, fresh city.....		@27
Butts, boneless, fresh.....		@30
Fresh hams, city.....		@36
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....		@35

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 10 pcs.....	135.00	@150.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	125.00	@140.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	85.00	@95.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	85.00	@95.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	125.00	@135.00
Thigh bones, avg. 55 to 60 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	150.00	@160.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s.....	250.00	@300.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s.....	200.00	@225.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3s.....	125.00	@175.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C., trim'd.....	@42c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@32c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@30c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@70c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@100c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@60c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@5c.	each
Livers, beef.....	@18c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c.	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@10c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@40c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@45c.	a pound
Lamb's fries.....	@12c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@23c.	a pound

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	4
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	7
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.75
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.55
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.55
Hog, free of salt, fcs or blbs, per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles.....	@25
Hog hungs, export.....	@17
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@25
Beef hungs, f. o. b. New York.....	@40
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@40
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@8½
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.10
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	26	29
Pepper, Sing., black.....	16	19
Pepper, red.....	27	31
Allspice.....	9	12
Cinnamon.....	20	24
Coriander.....	5	7½
Cloves.....	50	55
Ginger.....	21	24
Mace.....	45	50

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, blbs.....	@14
Refined saltpetre, small crystal, blbs.....	@15
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f.o.b. N. Y., carloads, blbs. or sacks.....	@ 5½
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., less than carloads.....	@ 5½
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, carloads.....	@ 6½
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, less than carloads.....	@ 6½
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 130 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.	

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ 40
No. 2 skins.....	@ 38
No. 3 skins.....	@ 15
Branded skins.....	@ 25
Ticky skins.....	@ 25
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ 38
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ 36
No. 1, 9¼@12½ lbs.....	@ 4.25
No. 2, 9¼@12½ lbs.....	@ 4.05
No. 1 B. M., 9¼@12½ lbs.....	@ 4.05
No. 2 B. M., 9¼@12½ lbs.....	@ 3.55
Branded skins, 9¼@12½ lbs.....	@ 2.85
Ticky skins, 9¼@12½ lbs.....	@ 2.85
No. 1, 12½@14 lbs.....	@ 5.00
No. 2, 12½@14 lbs.....	@ 4.75
No. 1 B. M., 12½@14 lbs.....	@ 4.75
No. 2 B. M., 12½@14 lbs.....	@ 4.50
No. 1 kips, 14@18 lbs.....	@ 5.50
No. 2 kips, 14@18 lbs.....	@ 5.00
No. 1 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@ 5.00
No. 2 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@ 4.75
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 5.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 5.50
Branded kips.....	@ 4.25
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 4.25
Ticky kips.....	@ 3.75
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 4.25
All skins must have tail bone cut.	

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box. Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@43
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@43
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@41
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@38
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@35
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@31
Western, milk fed, barrels.....	@39
Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box. W'n, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@41
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@41
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@39
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@38
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@34
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@31
Fowls—Fresh—laid—Barrels. Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	@39
Western, dry picked, 4½ lbs. each, lb.....	@39
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	@39
Western, dry picked, 3½ lbs. each, lb.....	@37
W'n, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	@31
Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or blbs. Western, dry picked, No. 1, lb.....	25
Western, scalded.....	23
Ducks—Long Island, spring, lb.....	@35
Squabs—Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@20.00
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@18.00
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@17.00
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	5.50
Prime, white, 6 to 6½ lbs. to doz.....	4.25
Dark, per dozen.....	3.00
Culls, per dozen.....	1.50

FROZEN—1919 PACK

Turkeys—Western.....	@55
Texas.....	@52
Old toms.....	@53
Broilers—Milk fed, 16 lbs. and under to doz.....	@56
Milk fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	@53
Milk fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	@44
Corn fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	@52
Corn fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	@44
Chickens—Milk fed, 31 to 66 lbs. to dozen.....	@40
Milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	@40
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	@41
Milk fed, 48 lbs. to dozen.....	@43
Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to dozen.....	@43
Corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to dozen.....	@37
Corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	@37
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	@38
Corn fed, 48 lbs. to dozen.....	@41
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to dozen.....	@41
Fowls—Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to dozen.....	@42
Milk fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to dozen.....	@42
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	@39
Milk fed, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	@37
Milk fed, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen.....	@32
Milk fed, under 30 lbs. to dozen.....	@32
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to dozen.....	@41
Corn fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to dozen.....	@41
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen.....	@38
Corn fed, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen.....	@35
Corn fed, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen.....	@32
Corn fed, under 30 lbs. to dozen.....	@30
Capons—Western, 7 lbs. and over.....	@56
Western, 6 to 6½ lbs.....	@52
Ducks and Geese—Western, 4½ lbs. and over.....	@34
Western, 4 lbs. and under.....	@32
Geese, Western, fancy.....	@20
Geese, Western, fair to good.....	@27

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via express.....	@38
Broilers, colored, via express.....	@45
Broilers, white leghorn, via express.....	@40
Old roosters, via freight.....	@18
Turkeys, via freight.....	@35
Ducks, Western, via freight.....	@23
Ducks, Southern and S. W., freight.....	@23
Ducks, Long Island, spring.....	@22
Geese, Western, via freight.....	@20
Geese, Southern and S. W., freight.....	@20
Pigeons, per pair, via freight or express.....	@60
Guineas, per pair, via freight or express.....	1.20

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@57
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	@58
Creamery, firsts.....	@51
Creamery, seconds.....	@49
Creamery, lower grades.....	@48

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	48½
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	45
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	42
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	39
Fresh gath. checks, good to choice, dry.....	33
Fresh gathered dirties, No. 1.....	35½

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@40.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@55.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 8.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 3.80
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent Ammonia.....	8.00 and 10c
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	7.50 and 10c
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. Line.....	8.00 and 10c
Wet, acidulated 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar. 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75

